FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

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'ARAFAT SCORES CARTER'S CONDONING ISRAELI ATTACK

JN1019300Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1830 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Speech by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat at the opening of a new factory dedicated to Palestinian martyrs on 10 June--place not specified; recorded]

[Text] Yesterday, your brothers scored a brilliant military victory. I said a few days ago that the Israeli leadership, under the orders of its American overlords, was planning to strike somewhere in southern Lebanon.

Yesterday, the Israeli chief of staff, Eytan, came to flex his muscles. Every Israeli chief of staff tries to flex his muscles against us. Bar-Lev flexed his muscles against us in Al-Karamah. David Eli-'Azar flexed his muscles against us in Al-'Urqub. Mordekhai Gur flexed his muscles against us in the south. Yesterday, Eytan began his muscle-flexing in an operation which resulted in a failure for Israeli militarism. As a former paratroop commander, Eytan dropped his paratroopers with the support of marine commandos. He was taught a lesson by how many? Nineteen Palestinian fighters; in 2 hours of fighting, 19 Palestinian fighters forced him to retreat.

I challenge Eytan. Yesterday, I announced that my losses were four fedayeen martyrs, one civilian martyr and eight wounded. Two of the wounded did not have to go to the hospital. They sustained only slight injuries. Six of the wounded were admitted to the hospital. [applause and cheers of "revolution until victory"] I challenge Eytan and Begin to have the courage to announce their losses yesterday.

I am saying this, because we should know that this was their second defeat and our second victory in this short period. We must also know that they will try again for the third and fourth times. I say: Welcome, welcome. Our fighters are ready at any time to teach them a lesson so they will understand that there is a new type of fighter now in the Arab region; this is the Lebanese fighter and the Palestinian fighter. They are fighting side by side. [applause and cheers of "Abu 'Ammar, teach them a lesson"]

I just want to ask one question. I want to ask Carter. The other day Carter impudently condemned the [Tel Aviv] bus operation, which was directed at the Israeli militarists who are occupying our land. Today Carter has kept silent. I have not heard him say anything. He is silent. He is a conspirator against our people. But I would like to tell him one thing in the name of the revolutionaries and free men of the Arab nation--that this land is Arab and will remain Arab. [applause and cheers of "revolution until victory"]

I did not hear Carter condemning the operation when the Israelis came in and blew up the houses of innocent people. Houses were destroyed over the heads of innocent children, women and men who had nothing to do with the military. They blew up the houses. Yet not a single word was heard from those who claim to be the defenders of freedom. But we know that yesterday's military operation also took place with U.S. approval, just as they admitted that the Litani war--which I call the fifth war--took place with President Carter's approval.

Once again I tell them welcome. If they want to bring in their American fleet, which lies off these shores, I also say welcome. The revolution will not be defeated because it springs from the will of the people and the will of our Arab nation. It is a revolution until victory. [cheers of "revolution until victory"]

'ARAFAT SPEAKS AT 11 JUNE TRIPOLI RALLY

LD120654Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Jamahiriyah people's celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. bases in the homeland included a big popular rally held on 11 June at Tariq al-Fatah in Suq al-Jum'ah. Attending were Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO's Executive Committee; and also the brother secretaries and some leaders of the Palestinian resistance and leaders of people's congresses and committees and delegations.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat made a speech extolling the brave and honorable stands of the Great 1 September Revolution toward Arab and world liberation causes. The Great 1 September Revolution, he said, realized for the Libyan Arab people and for the entire Arab nation great and impossible achievements, including the removal of foreign bases from the beloved territory of Libya. He also extolled the Jamahiriyah's continued stand with and its absolute support for the Palestinian revolution. This stand, he added, was underlined once more yesterday by the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, who declared that all the Libyan Arab armed forces were at the disposal of the Palestinian revolution. Brother Yasir 'Arafat also paid tribute to the steadfastness and confrontation front's standing up to the imperialist plots and colonialism, which are targets against the Arab nation and which seek to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, which is struggling for the return to usurped Palestine. He stressed the continuation of the Palestinian people's struggle until victory over the Zionist enemy is achieved and until the usurped land of Palestine is liberated.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS GRADUATION CEREMONY FOR FIGHTERS

JN101706Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar today attended a graduation ceremony at the combat school for a new group of fighters. The ceremony was attended by brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces, and a number of Fatah cadres. The graduates performed a military exercise before those present, and the brother commander in chief distributed the certificates and prizes among the graduates. The group presented brother Abu 'Ammar with the emblem of the combat school, an eagle spreading its wings and standing on a base with the Palestinian flag drawn on it.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, brother Abu 'Ammar addressed the graduates. He praised the steadfastness of the Palestinian fighters and the schools which produce such fighters for the Palestinian revolution. These schools, he said, bolster the revolution by training more heroes and skilled fighters.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS EULOG[illegible] DELIVERS SPEECH

JN081943Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Under the patronage of brother Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, a eulogy was held this afternoon on the second anniversary of the martyrdom of the struggler Jawad Abu ash-Sha'ar. On this occasion a new class of the revolutionary cadres named after the martyr was also graduated.

The celebration was attended by brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces; Abu al-Hawi [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], member of the Fatah Central Committee; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, brother (?Sakhr), representative in Lebanon; and a large number of the revolution's cadres as well as Arab and foreign correspondents. Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech at the celebration.

REJECTIONIST ORGANIZATIONS CRITICIZE 'ARAFAT PLAN

NC0911400Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 9 June--The rejectionist front organizations and the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine yesterday rejected a recent decision issued by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, which reports this today, says that 'Arafat recently issued a decision granting the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee extensive powers, including the prerogatives of military prosecutor general, arresting commanders and officers and setting up a military tribunal and a revolution security court.

These organizations described 'Arafat's decision as unilateral and repeated their call for a collective leadership of the Palestinian revolution.

PFLP'S HABASH CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN DIALOG

JN1008280Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 June--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has affirmed that it is necessary to define clear bases for the method by which future Palestinian decisions are taken. The present method of taking decisions is unlikely to continue, he added.

In an interview with the newspaper AN-NAHRA AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Dr Habash said that the basic content of the memorandum which the Palestinian rejectionist front submitted to the Fatah Movement concerns removing the PLO command from the course of settlement, the landmarks of which have become conspicuous and have begun to concern the Palestinian revolution.

Habash called for building Palestinian national unity and solving problems by effective democratic dialog. He said that the PFLP is totally prepared to accept any results which ensue from this democratic process.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ISRAELI RAID

JN1018080Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting last night under brother Abu 'Ammar. Our radio correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with the current Palestinian, Arab and international situations and the outcome of brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to the GDR.

The committee also reviewed yesterday's Zionist attack on the Al-'Aqibiyah and As-Sarafand areas in all its political and military aspects. They also noted the heroic resistance of the Palestinian fighters against the Zionist military attack.

Brother Abu 'Ammar decided that all those who fell yesterday as a result of the Zionist attack on Al-'Aqibiyah be hailed as martyrs of the Palestinian revolution. At the same time, the PLO Executive Committee decided to compensate those whose houses were destroyed.

VOP REPORTS ON RECENT FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS

JN1219344Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1800 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] During the past 48 hours, the Palestinian revolutionaries have carried out a series of heroic and bold operations against enemy targets and vital installations inside the occupied homeland.

At dawn today our revolutionaries launched a successful surprise attack against the Mehull settlement in the northern part of the Jordan valley to the south of the occupied city of Bet-she'an. They were able to storm the Zionist settlement and attack the enemy military targets and vital installations with rockets, handgrenades and machineguns.

Our revolutionaries also planted bombs at four other Zionist targets. Our revolutionaries operating inside the homeland attacked the Zionist labor office in Nabulus with incendiary bombs and scored direct hits on the office.

A third group of our revolutionaries destroyed large parts of the textile factory of the Zionist (At) company, located to the northeast of the occupied city of Haifa, by placing time bombs inside the factory. Huge fires also broke out in the Kennedy forest, which is located to the south of Jerusalem, when a number of bombs planted by our revolutionaries inside the forest exploded.

These operations were announced today in five military communiques issued by the military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Regarding the first operation, the Palestinian spokesman said: Out of the Palestinian revolution's belief in the continuation of the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy; for the escalation of our struggle against the Zionist invaders; in affirmation of the revolution's capability of facing the enemy everywhere in our occupied territories; in consolidation of the revolutionary confrontation course against the capitulatory plots aimed against our people's cause, Palestinian homeland, our Arab nation's dignity and honor of struggle; and in consolidation of the struggle of our Palestinian Arab people inside our occupied territories; the group of the martyr hero Abu 'Ali Iyad launched a sudden attack against the military targets and vital installations of the enemy at the Mehulla settlement in the occupied northern part of the Jordan valley to the south of Bet She'an--the region of 'Ayn al-Bayda'. The attack started at 0200 today, 12 June 1978, when the group managed to storm the center of the settlement and attack the specified targets with rockets, handgrenades, machineguns and light arms. At the same time, a support group shelled the settlement with mortars and the sapper squad planted four bombs at four targets, including the metal plant run for the enemy's war ministry and the water station inside the settlement, which supplies the neighboring area with water.

A violent large-scale clash took place in the settlement and lasted for over 3 hours, during which the enemy rushed in troops. The enemy troops tried to lay siege to our revolutionaries, but our heroes were able to break through the siege and made their way back to their bases after having planted the flags of Fatah and Palestine inside the settlement.

One of our revolutionaries was martyred in this heroic operation and was embraced by the soil of occupied Palestine. The Palestinian revolution will remain faithful to its innocent martyrs and will not forget them, for they are the vanguards who pave the way to victory, the victory of Palestine and Arabism.

The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has commented on this operation. He said:

On the path of our revolutionary march and of our armed and heroic struggle, the caravan of martyrs moves on, recording the legend of heroism and pride in the face of the Zionist war machine, which is supported by the U.S. arms arsenal. With all the determination of the strugglers and the steadfastness of the fighters, our revolutionaries today wrote a glorious page to be added to the other pages of heroism and pride recorded by their brothers on every inch of the occupied territories. Through their will and determination they surmounted all plots against our people and cause so that the revolution banner may remain high.

The Fatah movement and the General Command of Al'Asifah forces offer our Palestinian people and our struggling Arab nation a martyr who fell in the battle of honor on the soil of the beloved homeland and in the battle of confrontation with the Zionist enemy in the settlement of Mehulla. He is the hero martyr Wa'il 'Abd al-'Azim Muhammad Hamzah, alias Abu ar-Ra'id, from the village of Tall, Nabulus district.

Glory and immortality for our innocent martyrs. It is a revolution until victory.

At 2015 on 11 June, our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked the Zionist labor office in the city of Nabulus. Our revolutionaries used incendiary bombs and scored direct hits on the office, causing a fire that consumed the contents. After the operation the occupation authorities arrested scores of Palestinian citizens under the pretext of their being connected with the operation.

Regarding the third operation, the Palestinian spokesman said that on the instructions of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces, at noon on 11 June a special group operating inside occupied Palestine placed time bombs in the Kennedy forest south of Jerusalem. The enemy uses this area for radar and radio installations for his army and has built camps there for the personnel who operate these installations. The charges went off at 1730 on the same day, causing a large fire in the woods, which quickly spread and destroyed the military equipment there. A number of enemy soldiers were injured while trying to extinguish the fire which spread to their quarters. In this operation the enemy suffered great material losses. The fire engines which came to the scene had failed to bring the fire under control 5 hours after it broke out. The group returned safely to base.

On 11 June another special group of our revolutionaries operating inside occupied Palestine placed time bombs inside the Zionist (AT) textile factory northeast of occupied Haifa. This factory makes clothing and tents for the enemy army. At 1845 yesterday the bombs exploded, destroying major parts of the section where they were planted. The explosion caused a large fire which spread to other sections, destroying most of the raw materials and machines. The fire engines which came to the factory failed to bring the fire under control. The fire continued burning until 2200.

As usual the city of Haifa was the scene of arrests of many Palestinian citizens under the pretext of their being involved in the operation. The group returned safely to base.

In his fifth communique, the Palestinian spokesman said that despite all the security measures taken and check points set up by the enemy in occupied Jerusalem following our revolutionaries' operation on 2 June, a special group operating inside the occupied homeland carried out orders and placed time bombs in Bus No 25 of the Egged Company. The bombs were discovered a short time before they were set to go off at 1205 today in [name indistinct]. The occupation forces evacuated the passengers from the bus and halted traffic in the area.

The Zionist explosives experts who were summoned to the scene were unable to remove and defuse the charges. They defused them on the bus, causing great damage to the bus.

The Zionist enemy encircled the area with a large force and began arresting scores of Palestinian citizens in the area. Guards were reinforced on all communication lines and installations in the holy city.

VOP: ISRAELI WEAPONS GIVEN TO LEBANESE RIGHTISTS

JN111757Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 11 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Certain information received from the villages of the Marj 'Uyun district indicates that the Zionist occupation forces have handed Sa'd Haddad large quantities of heavy weapons and armored vehicles. The information adds that Israeli signs, emblems and David's star have been removed from the tracked vehicles, tanks and artillery. They were replaced by the Lebanese cedar and Arabic figures and letters.

Citizens arriving from the township of Al-Qulay'ah and the neighboring area have confirmed this information and said that these weapons have actually arrived at the isolationist forces' post at Al-Qulay'ah. The people of the south estimated the above-mentioned weapons to consist of 50 tracked vehicles, 20 pieces of field artillery and huge quantities of ammunition.

VOP: HADDAD TRIES TO DELAY ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL

JN101830Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] With the approach of 13 June, the day fixed by the enemy for withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the agent Sa'd Haddad and his gang in the border villages continue to provoke incidents and aggravate the military situation in order to create justifications for the enemy to delay his withdrawal from the occupied areas. Yesterday traitor Haddad unleashed an intensive and concentrated artillery barrage against the township of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar and Al-Furaydis. Several shells fell close to the positions occupied by the Norwegian unit of UNIFIL.

Another armed group fabricated a clash with the UN forces in the region of Ibil as-Saqy. The clash lasted for over an hour and involved the use of all sorts of weapons. The UN forces have warned Sa'd Haddad's group of the repercussions of their provocations. The citizens of Al-'Urqub have also denounced the crimes perpetrated by the clique of Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq against the citizens of the south and called on the state to put an immediate end to them.

Elsewhere, arrivals from the township of Kafr Hamam stated that a joint military patrol composed of Zionist forces and elements of Sa'd Haddad's forces entered the township yesterday and gathered up the farmers and citizens. It then warned them against dealing with the men of the Palestinian revolution and the Nationalist Movement. It also threatened to arrest them and destroy their crops.

Last night enemy artillery bombarded the region of Arnun and Qal'at Ash-Shaqif, and war planes flew over the border regions and near the towns of Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and Sidon.

STATEMENT ON ISRALLI NAVAL OPERATION ISSUED

JN0917l4Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 9 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

At 0215 hours today, 9 June, the Zionist enemy carried out a naval landing operation on the shores in Al-Qabiyah in As-Sarafand area. In this attack carried out by the Israeli commandos, the enemy used a number of landing craft supported by gunboats and a destroyer. Our forces resisted the attack and engaged the attacking force, using various arms. During the attack, the destroyer supported the landing force with artillery fire. The gunboats also opened machinegun fire on a wide area of the coast to prevent the Palestinian revolution forces from moving. At the same time, helicopters, which were covered by bombers, flew in and killed and wounded a large number.

At 0345 hours the enemy assault force managed with extreme difficulty to withdraw under cover of a heavy sea and air barrage. Our forces repelled the enemy forces, inflicting heavy losses. A large number of enemy officers and soldiers were killed or wounded.

This morning the enemy admitted two officers killed and eight wounded. The enemy is thus trying to cover up his heavy casualties. We suffered six slightly wounded fighters. We also lost four heroic martyrs, whose names are Mu'in as-Salti, 'Abd al-Latif Barakah, Mahammad Furayhah and Nassir Subhi Khalil.

Fatah Central Committee member and member of the General Command Al-'Asifah forces Abu Jihad this morning inspected the battleground of Al-'Aqbiyah in the As-Sarafand area. Abu Jihad greeted the naval forces of the Palestinian revolution who had valiantly resisted the Zionist aggression.

In a statement to the journalists who saw remains of the aggression, Abu Jihad explained the details of the battle and its political and military dimensions. He said the Israeli enemy failed to accomplish the aims of this battle, which confirms once again the aggressive nature of the Zionist enemy and his continuation of the war of extinction against the Palestinian revolution. This policy is confirmed by his aggressive operations. This operation is another of these.

Abu Jihad further said: This battle was confirmed as established fact. It proved the combat capability and the high moral which our fighters have shown in facing the Zionist enemy with splendid courage. They also inflicted heavy losses on the enemy despite the enormous military resources the enemy threw into battle, including the helicopters used to evacuate casualties and cover the battleground.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SRI LANKA COUNTERPART

LD121134Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received A.C.S. Hameed, the foreign minister of Sri Lanka and his accompanying delegation at 1000 today. The two sides, headed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and A.C.S. Hameed, held talks which dealt with bilateral relations, ways of strengthening these relations and developing cooperation between the two countries. They also talked about matters of mutual interest, Arab conditions and international issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD121724Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1620 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 June--His excellency Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived in Riyadh at 1800 today on an official 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was welcomed on arrival by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh area; His Excellency Shaykh Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and escorting minister.

ADVISER TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD121246Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1122 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 June--Adib ad-Dawudi, adviser to Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian President, arrived in Riyadh at noon today on a short visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh 'Abd al Muhsin as-Zayd, Saudi ambassador to Syria, and a representative of the Saudi Protocol Department.

Received By Khalid

LD121814Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--At 1900 today, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Mr Adib ad-Da'udi, adviser to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, at Al-Ma'dar Palace. Present at the meeting were His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, His Royal Highness Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Royal Highness the Minister of Defense and Aviation Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and his majesty's personal adviser, Rashad Fir'awn.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN JIDDA 10 JUNE

LD102159Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2035 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 10 June, SNA--Yar Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj arrived in Jidda this evening for a visit of several days. He was welcomed by Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry; Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western area; Hamud al-Jayfi, YAR ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and a royal protocol representative.

SAUDI, EGYPTIAN MINISTERS HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD121244Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 June--At his office today, Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy, received Dr Mahmud Salah ad-Din Hamid and Hamid as-Sayih, the Egyptian ministers of finance and economy respectively, who are now on a visit to Saudi Arabia. The meeting lasted for about 4 hours, during which discussions covered the various aspects of economic and financial cooperation between the kingdom and Egypt.

UAE

PRESIDENT ZAYID RATIFIES ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

JN092050Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1620 GMT 9 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 June--His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan has issued a federal decree ratifying the economic and trade accord between the UAE Government and the Government of Iraq.

Under this accord, which was signed in Baghdad in October 1977, agricultural and industrial products of the two countries will be exempt from customs duties, except for those industrial products which either side may want to exclude from customs exception. The accord grants citizens of the two countries freedom to live, work and conduct economic activities in either country in accordance with the rules and regulations of each country. The accord also stipulates that the two sides shall provide the necessary facilities to establish trade centers and permanent and temporary exhibitions and to participate in international exhibitions and fairs. Under the accord, both sides will insure the freedom to transfer capital which either side may invest in accordance with rules and regulations on such transfers and laws which encourage investment.

A joint committee, which will be formed under the accord, will alternately meet in Abu Dhabi and Baghdad on an annual basis. This committee will draw up a yearly plan for trade and economic cooperation, study the establishment of joint investment projects on the public sector level and follow up the implementation of the accord.

PRESIDENT ZAYID RECEIVES LETTER FROM ERITREAN LEADER

JN101029Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1016 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 June--Muhammad 'Uthman Bakr, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-People's Liberation Forces today delivered to Foreign Ministry officials a letter addressed to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, head of state, from Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the front. He also delivered another letter to Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi.

Abu Bakr said that the letters are related to the latest developments in Eritrea. He added that he held talks with Foreign Ministry officials on the situation in Eritrea and the anticipated Ethiopian offensive against the Eritrean people. He said that certain Arab states [words indistinct] break off relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba in case they interfere against the Eritrean revolutionaries. He added that Ethiopian planes are strafing civilians in Massaua and Asitti in Agordat.

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UAE COUNTERPART

JN121630Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1505 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 June--Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, UAE foreign minister, met here today with his Mauritanian counterpart, Hamdi Ould Mouknass, and held talks with him on promoting bilateral relations, especially regarding investments and economic projects. They discussed the current Arab situation and the efforts to restore Arab solidarity as well as the situation in Africa.

Following the meeting, Hamdi Ould Mouknass made a statement in which he announced his country's support for an Arab summit conference to remove Arab differences, mobilize potentials to restore Arab rights and liberate the territories and draft a specific working plan to face the dangers threatening the Arab nation in light of Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

The Mauritanian foreign minister called for supporting the Arab Solidarity Committee headed by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and stressed that Arab solidarity is the only way to restore Arab rights.

Hamdi Ould Mouknass concluded his statement by pointing out that the letter he conveyed to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, UAE president, from Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah deals, in addition to bilateral relations, with the current Arab situation, the process of Arab-African cooperation and the decisions of the Niamey conference which was held on 5 June and in which the UAE and Mauritania participated. This conference adopted positive decisions to bolster Arab-African cooperation.

ECONOMY MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM RIYADH

JN121837Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1745 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 June--Shaykh Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, minister of economy and trade, returned home from Riyadh this evening following an official 2-day visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during which he signed an agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY on his arrival, the minister said that the visit was successful and gave him the opportunity to meet with the Saudis and bolster trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The minister said that the talks included the establishment of a joint trade venture and that the Saudi officials welcome joint ventures between the two countries. The minister added that the economic agreement signed between the UAE and Saudi Arabia yesterday will open new areas for cooperation in the fields of trade and economy. It will also facilitate joint trade as well as residence, ownership, labor and travel between the two countries. The visit was a good opportunity to exchange viewpoints in many economic and trade matters, he concluded.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

JN121804Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 June--The Ministerial Committee for the Study of Foreign Investments held a meeting today under Finance and Industry Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid al-Falasa. Ahmad at-Tayir, assistant under secretary of the Finance and Industry Ministry and the committee rapporteur, gave a statement to the EMIRATE NEWS AGENCY in which he said that the volume of the state's foreign investments has reached approximately 7 billion dirhams and that the state has paid its commitments, which have reached approximately 57 percent. [sentence as received]. The volume of foreign investments in this year's budget is more than 1.16 billion dirhams.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF ATTENDS MISSILE CLASS GRADUATION

JN121227Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEW AGENCY in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 June--His Highness Brig Gen Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid, commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, attended the graduation of a missile class in Al-Maqtarah this morning. On his arrival, his highness was received by Staff Maj Gen 'Awwad al-Khalidi, the chief of staff, and high ranking officers of the armed forces.

At the beginning of the celebration, the commander of the Az-Zafrah Brigade, Col Ahmad Salim, made a speech in which he said that the weapons being introduced into the army are considered among the most advanced. He said that the French anti-tank Milan missile is among the modern weapons being used for the first time in the UAE Army and that its range is 2,000 meters.

He explained that a number of officers have been trained on this weapon and have succeeded in completely mastering its use.

He added that his highness the president has always patronized the armed forces so that they will be among the most advanced.

After that the graduates began an exercise with live amunition, during which they scored direct hits on both moving and fixed targets.

His highness Brig Gen Shaykh Sultan concluded the celebration by giving gifts to the winners.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

JN101319Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At 0900 today, Brother Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the Soviet military delegation led by Gen (Dutin Aleksandr Itentish), Soviet deputy chief of staff, who is currently visiting the YAR to participate in the fourth anniversary of the glorious 13 June movement.

The meeting was attended by Vasiliv Kornev, Soviet ambassador in San'a'.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO IL TEMPO ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JN0919237 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jun 78 JN

[Text of interview granted by YAR President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi to Italian paper IL TEMPO--place and date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts: Question: What is the economic and social line followed by the YAR, and do you favor rapid or balanced development?

Answer: The YAR has a well-studied scientific 5-year plan taking into consideration balanced economic and social development and the Yemeni economy's ability to absorb this development. We are trying to proceed with sound and firm steps, leaving speed to be determined by the country's ability to absorb the development.

Question: What is the extent of development expected in the short, medium and long terms?

Answer: The 5-year plan has short term projects. There are also medium and long term projects. We have started our development programs from nothing. There is need for short and long term projects in all fields.

Question: Where does the YAR stand on international policy, especially with regard to the issues of the Middle East and Africa?

Answer: The YAR affirms its full commitment to the UN and Arab League charters and to the resolutions of the conferences of the nonalined states and of the Islamic Congress and to their implementation. The YAR appraises its relations with foreign countries in light of their attitudes toward our national and pan-Arab issues. We affirm our position on the need to solve the Middle East problem on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and full recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people so just and lasting peace may prevail in the area.

Question: What is your position on relations with neighboring countries such as the southern part of the Yemeni homeland, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia and the superpowers?

Answer: Yemen's relations with fraternal and friendly countries are strong. These relations are based on mutual respect. Since Yemen is part of the Arab homeland, its pan-Arab policy works earnestly for the unity of Arab ranks, Arab solidarity and repudiation of differences so the Arabs can face the dangers threatening them. Yemen considers the question of Palestine as the focal point of its pan-Arab policy. Yemen determines its policy with the countries of the world on the basis of mutual interests and noninterference. Therefore, in light of these facts, our attitude toward the Israeli enemy is firm and unchangeable; it is to fight aggression and occupation.

Question: What is the president's opinion on the instability in the Horn of Africa, Zaire and South Africa? And what would be the outcome of Soviet, Cuban, Chinese and GDR presence in the black continent? And what also is the impact of all that on the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab Gulf?

Answer: The YAR's policy is based on constant opposition to foreign interference in domestic affairs. We will not accept the presence of any Cuban forces or American or Soviet fleets in the Red Sea. We have always advocated that the area must be kept out of the big power struggle, that problems between countries must be solved through quiet dialog and understanding without outside interference of any kind and that these states must devote themselves to developing their peoples. The YAR has exerted and is exerting sincere efforts in order to achieve that.

MINISTER GHALI ON OAU, EGYPTIAN DEFENSE

NC110648Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Israel has not understood President Anwar as-Sadat's intention in making the peace initiative. He said that Egypt has the right to use force to defend its territorial integrity.

In a statement he made after delivering a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Gabonese President Omar Bongo in Libreville, Dr Butrus Ghali said that his meeting with the president of Gabon dealt with the policy which must be pursued in confronting interventions that threaten the stability of the African Continent. He said there must be no intervention by either the foreign big powers or international organizations to settle conflicts in Africa, and that the OAU must assume the task of resolving conflicts among the African states. This is because intervention by big powers turns regional disputes into cold war conflicts. Such cold war conflicts were the reason for the division of Europe.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that he welcomes any initiative as long as it is in the interest of the territorial integrity of the African states. This is the basic principle. Egypt, he said, is of the opinion that such initiatives should be made within the framework of the OAU.

Concluding his statement, Dr. Ghali affirmed Egypt's position of support for the territorial integrity of Zaire.

WAR MINISTER AL-JAMASI'S VISIT TO U.S. REPORTED

JN112135Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 11 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Washington, 11 June--Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, minister of war and war production, today visited the NORAD air base in Colorado, which is the headquarters of the forces defending northern America, that is, the United States and Canada. General al-Jamasi was received by General James Hill, the commander of the headquarters, and Canadian General David Adams.

MENA has learned from U.S. sources that U.S. officials are working with the utmost speed in order to deliver the U.S. planes to Egypt on schedule and before the end of the year. U.S. generals are of the opinion that cooperation with Egypt is in the U.S. national interest, because Egypt and the United States are working in the interest of peace.

Before leaving Colorado for Los Angeles, California, Mr al-Jamasi and the delegation accompanying him were invited to a dinner given by General Hill at the Peterson base.

Tomorrow, Monday, General al-Jamasi is scheduled to visit the Northrop factory in California, where F-5 planes are produced. He will meet with the officials in the factory and spend the day inspecting the many parts of the big complex.

AL-AHRAM Comments

LD091512Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[By 'Ali as-Samman]

[Excerpts] Here is a special AL-AHRAM dispatch by Dr 'Ali as-Samman: Who would have imagined before the October 1973 war that Egypt could obtain anything from the United States, even an armored vehicle? Who would have believed that before that date France would have given Egypt a single gun?

Today, after 5 years--such a short time in history--Egypt is wresting another victory in Washington and Paris, a victory that will change the rules of the game because the combination of military success and political success has brought about a new situation.

In Washington and New York today the press and the politicians still talk about the 5-month battle that the White House waged in the field of internal U.S. politics in order to give arms to Saudi Arabia and Egypt. A U.S. senator said that despite the importance of energy, had it not been for As-Sadat's initiative neither Egypt nor Saudi Arabia would have obtained arms. Therefore, the initiative was the powerful weapon in Carter's hand to neutralize the fierce campaign by the friends of Israel.

An American general whom I met in the United States this week has replied to those who say that the F-5 plane which Egypt has obtained is not very powerful. Commenting on this, he said: The beginning of every long road is humble. If you wish, let us consider the aricraft that Egypt will obtain as merely raising the American hat to the Egyptian Army before the big dialog begins.

The Pentagon is preparing to receive the first commander of the Egyptian Army to visit the United States in modern history. The U.S. Government has decided that Al-Jamasi be first received at the Pentagon headquarters on Wednesday morning with the highest military honors and has invited the U.S. and international press to record this momentous meeting between the Egyptian Army leadership and the U.S. Army leadership.

First, how does Washington view the framework in which General al-Jamasi's visit to the United States will take place? What will the situation be when Al-Jamasi will meet with Defense Secretary Brown, his assistant Duncan and U.S. forces commanders such as General Rogers and Admiral Holloway?

In reply to my question, a U.S. official in Washington this week told me that General al-Jamasi's visit is extremely important not only because of its moral value in that it is the first time the commander of the Egyptian Army visits the United States, but also because the timing of the visit gives it exceptional importance.

The visit comes a few weeks after the decision to give arms to Egypt, which is the beginning of the first practical cooperation on the military level. It is natural that the visit should serve a specific purpose--that is, to determine the extent and nature of U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation in the coming stage. Also the visit comes during the same week that the Western countries are discussing in Paris ways and means of bolstering the military strength of certain African states. These African states will shoulder the task of protecting the African continent against dangers threatening its stability, beginning with Zaire and including other African trouble spots. The Egyptian Army previously played a role in Zaire and Sudan in the implementation of its African commitments. Therefore, the U.S. side will be interested to hear the views of the Egyptian Army commander--based on his experience--on the military geography of Africa.

It is for this reason that it has been decided that the itinerary should include a long meeting on Thursday between Al-Jamasi and Brzezinski, the presidential adviser on national security and the brains behind U.S. strategy. The program also includes meetings with senators and congressmen concerned with defense matters.

Second, another question asked here is what effect military cooperation with France will have on General al-Jamasi's trip to the United States.

When General al-Jamasi will arrive in Washington to discuss military cooperation with the United States as a Western power he will not be beginning from nothing. He has behind him the vast experience of Egypt's cooperation with France, the third state in arms production--long years of studying, dealing with, training in, and absorption of advanced French military technology and of ability to implement military projects.

U.S. sources of information are well aware of the significance of the important agreement which General al-Jamasi signed in Paris on behalf of the Arab industrialization authority for laying down the foundations of military industry in the Arab area, particularly Egypt. The United States understood that this means that Egypt is seeking to play a leading role in the area in consolidating a long term and gradual policy of self-reliance in the production of a great part of the Arab countries' arms requirements. Decision-making centers in Washington have read carefully and between the lines General al-Jamasi's statements following U.S. approval of giving warplanes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt in which he said that the French Mirage will be the backbone of the Egyptian air force.

Washington has drawn the conclusion that Al-Jamasi is capable of balancing the arms that France has given and will give, in accordance with a program that has already been laid down, with those that we can obtain from the United States in a deal that has just begun.

Washington has also sensed Al-Jamasi's ability to remain silent when the situation calls for it--contrary to the overwhelming trend among the world's defense ministers who are attracted to politics and publicity. I have found many in the United States who have observed Al-Jamasi's silence when he visited France in March to sign the agreement on behalf of the Arab industrialization authority.

General al-Jamasi's meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing following the day of his arrival in Paris in March was at the president's request. The Egyptian Army commander was the only visitor the French president received between the two bouts of French elections.

As I was walking down the Elysee steps with General al-Jamasi, he told me before arriving at the palace gate and meeting the press: The substance of my talks was more than I expected militarily and politically. But when he faced the journalists' questions all that he said was that he was happy with meeting the French president and had nothing to say about the talks.

As of yesterday and today, this is the full picture in Washington and in Paris regarding military cooperation with the two countries and the political backgrounds involved. However, the positive nature of this picture should not stop us from cautioning against over-optimism in this regard. The road is still long and hard. But what can we do? as President as-Sadat wondered. We have chosen the difficult road because it is the one that will eventually lead us to our objective. Briefly, this army is playing its role and is exemplary in strength, thanks to men who have been accustomed to giving more than taking as they are devoting themselves to serving the Egyptian national and domestic objectives.

PRIME MINISTER SALIM EXPLAINS EGYPTIAN DEMOCRACY

LD091246Y Cairo JARIDAT MISR in Arabic 6 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Article by Mamduh Salim, prime minister and chairman of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt: "A Word to the People: Democracy Springs From the Egyptian Soil"]

[Text] Democracy cannot spring from or establish its support on the basis of a democracy that grew in another land. There is no democracy suitable for import or export. Democracy is based on national principles and historical developments as well as on traditions, values and morals entrenched in the people's conscience. The people's national and moral roots serve as the only suitable framework for the forging of a democracy that suits them.

With this introduction I have attempted to explain the paradoxes that have been evident in some foreign viewpoints regarding the question of the democratic reforms that the Egyptian people carried out through the recent public referendum.

In the East we find that Moscow and its lackeys are attacking the democratic reforms and accusing the Egyptian regime of striking at democracy.

In the West we hear over BBC Radio and read in certain Western newspapers discussions about these reforms and expressions of fear for the future of Egyptian democracy.

Every side is free to have its own viewpoint, but what has attracted our attention is the way which the extreme Marxist sides are in agreement with the extreme rightist sides in the postures they have adopted. This certainly goes to show that there is something wrong, either with the Eastern viewpoint or the Western one, which cannot agree on one and the same democratic concept. One of these--the Eastern viewpoint--believes that democracy consists of a one party system, a guided press and the suppression of opposition views under the pretexts of resisting imperialism, reaction and other things. The Western viewpoint is that democracy lies in an unrestricted multiplicity of parties, unshackled and uncontrolled freedoms, and free competition in the political field with the same free competition in the economic field. This is what the West believes.

The Eastern viewpoint is based on centralized political and economic rule, while the Western viewpoint is based on free political and economic competition.

Therefore, how can the Eastern and Western viewpoints, despite their basic differences, agree about our choice of democracy?

This contradictory situation must be carefully considered by all thinking people. It takes us back to what we said at the beginning of this article--that a democracy of any people, in order to be suitable and succeed, must spring from the soil, from the national roots and the entrenched morals of the people, as well as from the conditions surrounding them.

In Egypt we have a long history of struggle against feudalism, the history of the peasants' and workers' struggle against the democracy of the privileged class---rior to the 23 July Revolution--when, in parliament, the feudalists represented the peasants' interests and the capitalists represented the workers' interests. Both sides were in agreement with the interests of the head of the state--the king--and of the ruling upper class.

When the revolution broke out, it implemented the correct democratic changes through representing peasants by peasants and workers by workers. It restored an economic balance through agrarian reform and through workers' rights in profit-sharing and membership on boards of management so that there would be freedom of opinion and freedom of choice, as well as freedom from pressure on the means of earning a livelihood.

When the balance was disturbed after the revolution, as a result of the centers of power dominating parliamentary representation and the administration, through the deviation to a one-party and one-opinion system, and when the extreme left tried to infiltrate the ranks so as to divert the revolution toward a monolithic system ideologically, politically and economically subject to Moscow, the 15 May Revolution came along and corrected the revolution's course. The basic target of this revolution was to repudiate the conditions that existed prior to the 23 July Revolution and prior to the May revolution.

Therefore, those who believe in democracy only as a system of unshackled freedoms and those who believe in it as a system of centralized administration, a monolithic regime and a one-opinion system, have found themselves on the same side in failing to understand Egyptian democracy, because it is not a copy of the traditional systems which exist in their own countries.

Neither side has been able to take into consideration the Egyptian conditions, the history of the Egyptian struggles and its objectives at various stages, the interests of the Egyptian workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and the Egyptian struggle in the battle of liberation against any enemy occupying part of the Egyptian territory.

Nor has either side taken into consideration the circumstances of the major powers' conflict in the area, whose center is Egypt, which is part of a worldwide conflict, a conflict that does not pose a threat to their own countries but rather stems from the fact that some of their countries constitute the elements of such a threat.

Also, none of them has taken into consideration the principle of government through consultation in accordance with the tenets of our creed, which is our religion and which means everything to us. They have also failed to take into consideration the deep feelings and noble principles that shape the living, social and economic conditions of the Egyptian people.

All these principles cannot be ignored when viewing the type of democracy that is deemed suitable for political life in the Egyptian community.

But the Egyptian people, with their struggles, history, morals and beliefs have perceived all these dimensions--even the illiterate, the simple fellaheen and the educated sons of the Egyptian people have perceived them.

This has undoubtedly surprised both those with Eastern and Western viewpoints who, despite their different concepts of democracy, have been unable to find any alternative to attacking or casting doubts on the outcome of the referendum.

But the question that both sides should ask themselves is: How did Western democracy and Eastern democracy, despite their basic differences in concepts and in methods of application, find themselves adopting the same stand in attacking Egyptian democracy?

The only explanation is that Egypt and the Egyptian people have their own particular noble principles and traditions, and that their spiritual and moral values are different from others'. The era of political and ideological trusteeship was brought to an end by the 23 July and the 15 May revolutions to insure that everything would originate from Egypt and that the Egyptian people would make their own free choice and that no other people or foreign power would determine for them the democracy that suits them.

This was the reason behind the Egyptian leadership's deep understanding when it turned to the people. It was on this basis that the people decided to denounce everything that might hamper their democratic march. And it was for this reason that there was a lack of understanding on the part of those outside Egypt of the spirit of this great people.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ISRAELI, PALESTINIAN CONFLICTS

NC111019Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 11 Jun 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its commentary today under the headline "A New Israeli Aggression," the newspaper AL-AHRAM condemns the aggression launched against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon by the Israeli military establishment. The paper points out that this aggression is another indication that the ruling Israeli leaders do not want to abandon their aggressive concepts or contribute in any degree to the establishment of peace in southern Lebanon or the Middle East.

The paper says: Israel carried out its wide-scale attack using a large number of troops, which were landed by helicopter and war vessels, only 4 days before fulfilling its pledge to withdraw completely from southern Lebanon in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution and with the Israeli Government's assurances to the U.S. Government. Israel perhaps wanted to create new conditions in Lebanon to give it a pretext not to fulfill its pledge to withdraw.

AL-AHRAM remarks that the new Israeli aggression came at a time when the situation in Lebanon began to tend toward stability and calm and plans were being made by the Lebanese Government to send Lebanese Army forces to maintain security and order in southern Lebanon. These plans were being made in preparation for the restoration of normal conditions in Lebanon in a manner that would safeguard the sovereignty of Lebanon, with the approval and cooperation of the PLO.

Concluding its commentary, AL-AHRAM points out that the new Israeli aggression, together with the fabricated Israeli position on the dispute over its reply to the U.S. questions concerning Israel's views on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, are firm indications of Israel's determination to evade peace commitments in the Middle East. This calls for a quick U.S. move within the framework of the current peace efforts.

In its commentary today the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH also says that Israel's aggression against southern Lebanon the day before yesterday was a new indication of the failure of the Israeli Government to rise to the level of the peace initiative, express the dreams of the young Israeli generation and convince the world that it is seriously working for peace in the Middle East. The aggression proves that the Begin government is so weak that it is unable to take a clear-cut decision in favor of peace and unable to face the Palestinians at the negotiating table.

Instead, it resorts to force in an attempt to liquidate them completely. The Begin government is doing this in the illusion that the best way to settle the Palestinian problem is to liquidate those behind it and that the best negotiating table is that around which the Arabs are most divided and around which the Palestinian representation is weak and ready to accept the fait accompli.

Concluding its commentary, AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that in so thinking Israel is making a big mistake. Its aggression against southern Lebanon does not hide its weakness and will not lead to the liquidation of the Palestinians. All that it can do is increase the conviction of the world and of the Israelis themselves that the Begin government is the biggest obstacle to peace.

AL-AHRAM: EGYPT MUST HAVE STRONG FORCES

NC120043Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Jun 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Comprehensive Development of the Armed Forces," the newspaper AL-AHRAM says: In his speech yesterday to the airmen and air defense officers at the Bilbays Air Base, President as-Sadat announced that he will initiate a plan for comprehensive development of all branches of our armed forces, so they will always be in a state of preparedness against any unexpected eventuality.

Egypt's efforts for a just settlement of the Middle East problem, in fact, have never hindered its efforts to maintain the Egyptian armed forces in a state that enables them to discharge their national duty in defending Egyptian and Arab territory against the forces of aggression.

The paper adds: When the Soviet Union resorted to its favorite weapon of exerting pressure on Egypt by first controlling the flow of spare parts and then by totally refusing to compensate Egypt for the weapons it lost in the October war, Egypt sought to break this monopoly by diversifying the sources of weapons so that the national will would not be subjected to pressure. In fact, Egypt tried to mobilize Arab funds and expertise to give the Arabs the ability to produce their own weapons. Thus, an Arab weapons industry was established for the first time. We will reap the fruits of this industry within the next few years.

AL-AHRAM says it is no secret that despite the continuing efforts for peace, not a small percentage of the Egyptian national income is still being spent to maintain the ability of the Egyptian armed forces to fulfill their national duty. Perhaps it is possible to go even further and say that even if the peace efforts--which the Israeli side has been trying to hinder--produce results, Egypt will always need a strong and capable army because of its location. A strong national army, as far as Egypt is concerned, means security for the future and a guarantee for just peace and the freedom to make its own decisions.

AL-AHRAM: U.S. EXPECTS 'ACTIVE PHASE' IN NEGOTIATIONS

NC100746Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2317 GMT 10 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--In its Sunday edition, AL-AHRAM publishes a statement by a responsible U.S. source, who says that the United States has informed Deputy Prime Minister and War Minister Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi--and also foreign minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil when he was in Washington a few days ago--that it expects an active political phase in the Middle East negotiations to be initiated within the next few days.

According to the paper, the source said that this phase will begin immediately after the Israeli Cabinet answers the questions asked by the United States on the future of the West Bank and Jerusalem.

The U.S. source added that the U.S. officials who have had contacts with Egypt recently through Al-Jamasi and Kamil have assured the two men that the United States refuses to accept the current impasse in the situation, because this means that the situation between Egypt and Israel will continue to deteriorate. Indeed, this has already happened. The United States has also emphasized that the resumption of the negotiation process on a sound basis will encourage the two sides to deal with important details. This is what the United States has actually done. It has communicated this to Israel in order to urge it to adopt positive steps which would end the current impasse.

In the statement made to AL-AHRAM in Washington, the U.S. source defined the next steps in the political process as follows:

1. In March and April, the U.S. administration concentrated its efforts on the approval of the aircraft deal with Egypt. Despite the fact that this is a military deal, it has had a deep political impact on the issue.

2. Following the conclusion of the deal and the ensuing reaction, the government of President Carter concentrated on the resumption of the discussions on a sound basis, which would assure the Egyptian and Israeli sides that it is possible for them to resume the dialog.

3. The United States has asked Israel to answer fundamental questions connected with the future of the West Bank and Gaza by defining the concept of Israeli withdrawal from these territories and their future after 5 years.

4. The United States is now concentrating its contacts with President as-Sadat in particular. It considers President as-Sadat's proposal that Egypt supervise Gaza, and Jordan supervise the West Bank, a good proposal worthy of attention and discussion. Therefore, the United States is asking for more clarifications of this idea. It has discussed the security aspects of the idea with General al-Jamasi, who is now visiting the United States.

5. The United States has discussed with Al-Jamasi, the obstacles precluding an agreement on Sinai. It knows that it would have been possible to reach such an agreement, but President as-Sadat's insistence that any agreement on Sinai be linked with the final settlement prompted the United States to discuss the obstacles which have emerged.

6. The United States does not want to give Israel the right to define the next steps by freezing the situation or disregarding President as-Sadat's initiative. Therefore, it wants to keep in its hand the ability to continue the negotiations. If Israel's reply is positive, this will help the resumption of the negotiations, but if this reply is vague or negative, Washington will resume the contacts with the two sides through its ambassadors or the secretary of state himself.

The paper says that the American source affirmed that Washington still believes in the importance of a declaration of principles, because issuing this declaration will encourage the other parties to participate in the negotiations.

On the other hand, AL-AHRAM quotes responsible U.S. sources as emphasizing that the attention devoted by President Jimmy Carter to meeting with Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi reflects the depth and importance of the relations binding Egypt and the United States; that the sale of the warplanes to Egypt is only one part of the political, military and economic cooperation with Egypt; and that this cooperation will be confirmed in the course of the active role which the United States will perform in the next few weeks.

According to the paper, a responsible U.S. source has stated that General al-Jamasi's discussions have dealt with all the security arrangements on, and the status of, the area in the event a final peace agreement is reached in the Middle East.

Regarding the meeting between Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi and Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser for national security affairs, a U.S. source who participated in the discussions has said that the discussions centered on the military aspects and the establishment of joint security in Sinai, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The discussions also dealt with what had been achieved during the military discussions between Egypt and Israel--discussions which came to a halt with the last visit to Cairo by Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

AL-AKHBAR ON AS-SADAT'S SPEECH TO 2D ARMY

LD092159Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "Between Peace and War"]

[Text] In his address to the 2d Field Army President Anwar as-Sadat asserted that he will not hesitate to issue orders to the armed forces as he did in October [1973] if the settlement does not achieve Egypt's sovereignty over its territories. He said that Egypt will not give up an inch of Arab territory and that there can be no peace in the area without resolving the Palestinian problem.

These particular words in President as-Sadat's address were the object of interest throughout the world and the topic of discussion and comment on all the world's radios. The radios gave prominence to these statements and wondered whether peace or war would come after these words. Paris radio said that the president's statement regarding the possibility of resuming war has caused concern to official quarters in Israel, where the statement was considered a new obstacle to peace and a breach of the pledges that as-Sadat gave during his visit to Israel--that the October 1973 war would be the last in the area.

If the truth that President as-Sadat declared has aroused the world's interest, then this is an indication that the world cares about the peace initiative and about achieving peace. And if this truth has aroused the concern of official quarters in Israel and they consider it an obstacle to peace, as Paris radio says, then this is an indication of the pretended stupidity in which those official quarters indulge. The truth that President as-Sadat declared is the basis on which the peace initiative took place.

It is crystal clear to the entire world that the peace that President as-Sadat has been advocating must be based on right and justice and on the liberation of every inch of occupied Arab territories in Sinai, the Golan, Gaza and the West Bank, and above all on the resolution of the Palestinian problem and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. Only then could the 1973 war be the last in the area.

This was the truth with which President as-Sadat confronted the Israelis when he declared the peace initiative in Jerusalem; this was the truth that President as-Sadat declared to the entire world--a truth that was correctly understood by the rest of the world. The peace initiative was not a surrender, as the subordinates of Marxism who call themselves the rejectionist group believe. Nor was it a break in our military capabilities or an opening of the door to bargaining with Israel so that Begin could dictate to us the fancies that fill his head. Rather, it is an initiative subject to progress on the path to peace and to the achievement of right and justice. If there is no complete right and no true justice, then there is the other, inevitable road.

When the decisive hour strikes, President as-Sadat, as he said, will not hesitate to issue his orders to the armed forces, as he did in that glorious October.

Those who are deluded or in doubt must realize that if Egypt says something it has the strength to achieve it.

The peace initiative has put Israel in its right place before the entire world and has exposed it to everybody. Begin and his clique have been shown to the world as people who cannot tolerate peace and who continue to live in their dreams of expansion at the expense of the Arabs. If Egypt deals with their illusions in another way the blame will fall on them alone. The Egyptian Army is the army of October, but even stronger now. Egypt is Egypt, but even bigger and greater now.

MOROCCAN EDUCATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN CAIRO

JN112050Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 11 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 11 June--The Moroccan secretary of state for higher education and scientific research, Said Belbachir, arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit to Egypt which will last five days. Belbachir said that during the visit he will have talks with the Egyptian minister of education and state for scientific research, Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, on the means to strengthen relations between Egypt and Morocco in the field of higher education.

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR 10-DAY VISIT TO PARIS

JN111925Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1908 GMT 11 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 June--Planning Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid; Minister of Land Reclamation Engineer Ibrahim Suhkri; and Minister of Industry, Petroleum and Mining Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal left Cairo this afternoon for Paris for a 10-day visit to France. During the visit they will attend the meetings of the international consultative group to discuss the financing of various projects included in Egypt's development plan for 1978-82. The meetings of the group will start next Wednesday.

PRIME MINISTER SALIM TO VISIT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

NC110754Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0717 GMT 11 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 June--In its Monday edition, the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF reports that Prime Minister Mamduh Salim will visit a number of European states in July and August at the invitation of their heads of government. The magazine says that Salim will visit France, Austria, Romania, Denmark and other European states. It notes that he and the heads of the governments in these states will discuss aspects of political and economic cooperation with Egypt.

AMMAN DAILY REACTS TO ISRAELI RAID AGAINST S. LEBANON

JN100559Y Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Jun 78 p 2 JN

[Editorial: "Pity Mr Begin and All His Guns"]

[Text] The Israeli raid on Palestinian commandos and Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in south Lebanon Friday will go down in history as a rather pathetic example of the undisciplined fury of a massive military mentality. The Israelis calimed, as they often do, that they attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base that was about to launch an attack against Israel. Such a rationale carries as much weight as would a similar explanation from Hitler that he was attacking an American Army base in Kansas because American soldiers stationed there were going to be shipped off to liberate Nazi-occupied France.

Raiding a south Lebanese seaside collection of houses to stamp out Palestinian resistance against Israel? Is that really the rationale behind Mr Dayan's and Mr Begin's and Mr Weizman's untempered militancy? Do they really think this sort of action, like their invasion of south Lebanon with 25,000 troops, will put an end to the Palestinian resistance? They are again mistaken, but every new mistake becomes more difficult to hide beneath the drama of blazing guns and dead bodies.

The resistance of the Palestinians does not depend on seaside guerrilla bases. Rather, as Mr Begin should know from his own history as a man willing to carry a gun and use it anytime and anywhere, resistance stems from the gut of every Palestinian man, woman and child, in south Lebanon, in occupied Palestine, in every Arab country, in every Israeli jail and in every room where the Palestinian identity stands up to demand its breath of life.

The only bases for Palestinian resistance against Zionism are the hearts of every Palestinian human being. If Mr Begin can kill them all, he shall have accomplished a feat unequalled in the total history of mankind. In the meantime, a June raid against the south Lebanese seaside will be remembered by history as a sign of Mr Begin's failures and his weaknesses in matching the vitality and the persistence of the country called Palestine that defies his guns and his bullets.

JORDANIAN STUDENTS IN EGYPT REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

JN120644Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jun 78 p 16 JN

[Text] The newspaper AR-RA'Y has learned that a number of students holding Jordanian passports were arrested by the Egyptian authorities during their final exams and taken to the Al-Qal'ah Prison in Cairo.

According to information obtained from some students returning from Cairo, the detained students are being tortured during interrogation to make them confess that they are members of a secret organization.

Moreover, the president of Cairo University has instructed that university fees be obtained from Jordanian students, despite the instructions of Vice President Husni Mubarak that fees would not be charged Jordanian students because Jordan is a frontline state. The president of Cairo University has rejected these instructions and prevented a number of Jordanian students from sitting for exams unless they pay the fees.

REPORTAGE ON OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN LEBANON

Deterrent Forces Communique

NC131018Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jun 78 NC

[Text] At 0600 today, Tuesday, 13 June 1978, a group of armed persons attacked the town of Ihdin in the north after other groups had cut off the road to Ihdin in the town of Karm as-Saddadh, which is along the Zgharta-Ihdin road, and in the town of Turza, which is along the Kusba-Ihdin road, and attacked the town from the direction of Bsharri.

The Arab deterrent forces were notified of the attack. They moved to the Ihdin area and reopened all the roads. They are now at the approaches to the town. The losses among the civilians are not yet known.

Followup Communique

NC131157Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jun 78 NC

[Text] The Arab deterrent forces command issued the following communique a short time ago as a followup to its communique which was broadcast earlier today:

The command of the Arab deterrent forces announces that its forces have entered the town of Ihdin and at 1215 completed their deployment in strategic points. Other units of the deterrent forces are, meanwhile, continuing to pursue gunmen who fled to the mountains. A number of dead and wounded have been discovered. The wounded have been evacuated to nearby hospitals, while the dead are being identified with the aid of the appropriate local authorities.

Cabinet Convenes

NC131025Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting at 1000 today at the Republican Palace. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman and Arab deterrent forces commander, Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, attended the meeting. The president also received a number of deputies of the northern area and discussed the current situation in the north.

In the wake of the clashes in Ihdin, the cabinet was called into extraordinary session under President Ilyas Sarkis at noon today.

Artillery Pounds Ihdin

TA130801Y Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 13 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, June 13 (AFP)--The northern Lebanese town of Ihdin was being pounded by artillery fire today from the town of Bsharri located 5 kilometers (3 miles) east of there, according to reliable sources. Ihdin is a summer resort frequented by the Christians living at Zgharta, the political stronghold of former president Sulayman Franjiyah. Mr Franjiyah recently broke with other leaders of the conservative Lebanese front (LF), and became reconciled with the former Moslem premier, Rashid Karami. Several people have been killed in shooting incidents since then between partisans of Mr Franjiyah and the Christian militia of the conservative Phalange political party in the Shaq'ah region 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Beirut.

The shelling of Ihdin started early this morning. The town if about 20 kilometers (12 miles), north of Shikka and an equal distance southeast of Tripoli.

Tony Franjiyah Killed

TA130920Y Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 13 Jun 78 TA

[Excerpts] Beirut, June 13 (AFP)--Tony Franjiyah, son of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and three members of his family were assassinated today at Ihdin, northern Lebanon, family sources announced here.

Earlier today, reliable sources reported that Ihdin was being pounded by artillery fire from the nearby town of Bsharri. Ihdin, a summer resort for Lebanese Christians, is the stronghold of the Franjiyah family.

Mr Franjiyah and his wife and two children were assassinated by Phalangist units which attacked their villa, family sources said. Tony Franjiyah was the parliamentary deputy for Zgharta and a former postal minister. The assassination was carried out during an exchange of fire in the early hours of the morning between defenders at Ihdin and Phalangist militia units in Bsharri, 5 kms (2 miles) to the east.

More on Clashes

JN131051Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 13 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 13 June--Phalangist sources admit that large-scale clashes with various weapons have been going on around the towns of Ihdin and Zgharta and in the Az-Zawiyah area since this morning, but they said that they did not have complete information because of communication problems between Beirut and northern Lebanon. Other rightist sources said that since 0400 this morning hundreds of armed Phalangists have been surrounding the towns of Ihdin and Zgharta, which are considered the strongholds of former President Sulayman Franjiyah, who split from the rightist Lebanese front a few weeks ago.

Unconfirmed reports say that armed Phalangists, who were gathered from different parts and sent to the region by night via the Al-Batrun road, are demanding the surrender of deputy Tony Franjiyah, who is accused of being behind the murder of the Phalangist leader Jud al-Bayi' 7 June in Shikka.

In the capital, Beirut, an emergency working meeting [of the cabinet] was held to cope with the situation in northern Lebanon following the reports of the clashes which overshadowed everything else, including the reports on the Zionist withdrawal. The meeting, which was presided over by President Ilyas Sarkis, was attended by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman. It was also attended by Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, the commander of the deterrent forces, and Faruq Abi al-Lam', the director general of Public Security.

Reports from the north say that the clashes spread to new areas and that the villages near the towns of Zgharta and Ihdin have also joined in the fighting against the armed Phalangists. Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah is also reported to have headed for the area, but there are still conflicting reports on the scope of the military operations there.

There are rumors in the eastern quarter of Beirut that Deputy Tony Franjiyah was injured when his house in Ihdin collapsed as a result of the artillery and rocket shelling by the armed Phalangists, who took up positions in the hills surrounding the town.

Other informed reports said that Deputy Tony Franjiyah, his wife and his daughter were killed under the debris of their house.

Reports are unanimous that there are heavy casualties. The reports said that the Phalangist radio has been appealing for blood donors.

The JNA correspondent has learned that Samir Ja'ja', a senior Phalangist official in northern Lebanon, was fatally wounded during the clashes and has been taken to the capital. The Zgharta casualties are being taken to Tripoli hospitals.

It has now been confirmed to the INA correspondent in Lebanon that Deputy Tony Franjiyah, his wife, his daughter and 12 others among his personal guards, including Tanios Yamin, were killed. The correspondent says that a Phalangist unit infiltrated into the home of Deputy Tony Franjiyah early this morning and blew up the house.

Reports say that 15 persons have been killed and scores of others have been wounded so far in the clashes, which have been going on in northern Lebanon since the early hours of this morning.

According to official information, the Arab deterrent forces in northern Lebanon have received orders to proceed to the scene of the clashes to separate the fighters.

The INA correspondent says that intensive contacts are taking place among the rightist leaders to stop the fighting. The Maronite Patriarch Butrus Khuraysh contacted the Presidential Palace for this purpose. Camille Sham'un, the leader of the National Liberal Party, and the Reverend Sharbil Qassis of the Maronite Church went to the Maronite Patriarchate at Bkirki, north of Beirut, in an attempt to stop the clashes. The leader of the Phalangist Party [Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil] remained in his office to follow the situation in the north.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC131227Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 13 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Events in the northern area have developed in a regrettable and tragic manner. There is a lack of security and the activities of armed persons and their harassment of the families living in the towns and villages have spread in the area. This has led to an explosion which has brought pain and sadness to everyone because of the situation that has been reached and the ensuing consequences.

After a night of threats, anxiety and disturbances and after operations of intimidation, browbeating and arbitrariness against the people of the area, many persons grew immensely resentful of the deteriorating situation. This is especially true since the security authorities have failed to end the tragedies that have been occurring night and day since the assassination of the late Judah al-Bayi.

According to reports received today at 0400, the murderers and their groups spread out at night in the villages in the area to threaten and evict the inhabitants from their homes and attack them physically and harm them morally. A number of the area's citizens rushed to the home of Deputy Franjiyah in Ihdin, where the armed murderers were said to be hiding. The armed men were warned to surrender immediately but they opened fire. Light and heavy weapons fire was exchanged. A number of victims fell on both sides and the house caught fire.

Sorrow mounted when it was discovered that Deputy Tony Franjiyah and his family were in the house into which shells had fallen. Sorrow mounted further when it was also discovered that Deputy Franjiyah, his wife and daughter were hit and died before they could be rescued.

According to preliminary reports, over 30 persons were killed or wounded on both sides.

As soon as the news of the clashes spread, the official, political, and religious quarters acted to contain this regrettable incident, the causes of which should have been eliminated long ago.

The president of the republic convened an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet at noon today. Meetings were also held in Bkirki and contacts took place among the leaders of the Lebanese front. Reports continue to affirm that the security situation is still tense in the area.

Security forces have moved to control the situation and prevent the clashes from expanding. It has been reported that former president Sulayman Franjiyah left his house in An-Naqqash for the north after hearing the news of the regrettable clashes.

Dr Samir Ja'Ja', who was wounded in an armed ambush while on his way to Ihdin to treat the wounded, has been moved to Beirut.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in the north reports that a general strike is being observed in the area today. The strike had been confined to Shikka and neighboring areas in the past few days. The reporter adds that there are still conflicting reports on the Ihdin events.

In Beirut, contacts are continuing between the palace, Bkirki, former president Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and leading members of the Maronite hierarchy.

It has been reported that contact has taken place between [Syrian Defense Minister] Maj Gen Mustafa Talas and Lebanese officials and leading circles in an attempt to pacify and control the situation.

Former President Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and the leaders of the Lebanese front have held a meeting in Dayr 'Awkar and have expressed profound regret over the painful incident and its developments and the victims who fell during the incident, including Deputy Tony Franjiyah. The conferees agreed that any injury sustained by any Lebanese is an injury sustained by everybody.

The front has addressed an appeal to all the Lebanese citizens, particularly those in the north, to lay down their arms and return to the fold of fraternity, harmony and love.

PRESIDENT HOLDS MEETING ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

NC121229Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 NC

[Text] At 0930 today, President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting which was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; the deputy prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Fu'ad Butrus; Army commander, Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri; and the chief of staff, Staff Col Munir Turbay.

The meeting lasted until 1145, after which Minister Butrus said: The meeting dealt with matters related to the south, beginning with the Israeli withdrawal and ending with the current preparations to insure the entry of the [Lebanese] Army [in the south]. We exchanged information and views on this and gave some instructions to the military to complete preparations, which they are carrying out. Asked whether the picture has become clearer concerning the entry of the army in the south, Minister Butrus said: I have nothing more to add.

At noon today, in the Butrus Palace, Minister Butrus met with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Beirut, George Lane. Mr Lane stated that he completed discussions with the minister of foreign affairs and defense concerning the Israeli withdrawal from the south and the phase which will follow it.

The foreign minister had stated, in a press interview concerning the Israeli withdrawal, that "The information at my disposal affirms that Israel will withdraw completely from the southern territory and on schedule, that is to say tomorrow." He added that there are no problems to impede this withdrawal. Concerning reports that Israel will not hand over the territories it will evacuate to the UNIFIL forces, he said: One should not rely on such reports. They are just reports. He added that the statement of the UN secretary general is encouraging and insures the withdrawal in accordance with the scheduled plan.

Concerning the date of the Lebanese Army's entry into the south, Minister Butrus said: The army will enter the south. Its entry might coincide with the Israeli withdrawal--that is to say, it might enter simultaneously with the Israeli withdrawal, or immediately after it, or a very short while after the withdrawal.

LEBANESE MILITARY OFFICIALS HOLD MEETINGS 12 JUNE

NC121237Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Military circles today continued their meetings in order to adopt the necessary measures which will insure the entry of the Lebanese Army in the south and restore Lebanese law and sovereignty over the south. For this purpose, a meeting was held in the Ministry of National Defense at Al-Yarzah attended by representatives of the army command, the command of the Arab deterrent forces and the command of the Syrian forces serving in Lebanon.

The Tripartite Military Committee also resumed its meetings in Sidon this morning and continued discussions on matters related to consolidating the state's efforts to restore law and enforce state authority in the south. It is worth noting that the concerned authorities have dispatched an Internal Security Force to the Tyre area. Under the command of 5 officers and consisting of about 200 gendarmes, the force is to be assigned to the internal security stations in the area.

The UNIFIL forces in the south today made preparations to take over the areas which will be evacuated by the Israelis.

UNIFIL FORCES MOVE TO REPLACE ISRAELI FORCES

NC130950Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jun 78 NC

[Text] UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon moved early this morning to replace the Israeli forces which are supposed to complete their withdrawal from the southern areas by this evening.

Although no reports have yet been received about the Israeli withdrawal, UNIFIL forces left Tyre and An-Naqurah this morning accompanied by press and international information media representatives to cover the Israeli withdrawal from the southern border areas.

OFFICIALS OUTLINE SECURITY PLAN FOR SHIKKA

ND121548Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 78 NC

[Text] It has been decided today to draw up a security plan aimed at insuring the continuation of calm in Shikka and the resumption of work and production in the factories. This came in the wake of a security meeting held at noon today at the office of Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman and attended by the director general of the security forces, Staff Col Ahmad al-Haj; Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, the commander of the Arab deterrent forces; and Staff Col Mahmud Abu Dargham, the interior minister's security adviser.

After the meeting, Dr Salman said that the meeting dealt with the entire security situation and that it has been decided to draw up a security plan for the Shikka area comprised of the following points:

1. The prohibition of armed presence and show of arms, and the indefinite suspension of all weapons licenses in that region.

2. The establishment of inspection barriers and observation checkpoints in order to insure the progress of work and stability, particularly inside and outside the factory area.

3. Coordination between the Arab deterrent forces and elements of the Internal Security Forces which are present in the Shikka area to insure necessary support when needed.

Furthermore, Dr Salah Salman expressed his hope that the parties concerned will abide by these security measures.

Strike Continues

NC130800Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 13 Jun 78 NC

[Text] People in the Shikka area continued their strike today in protest against the armed harassments to which the inhabitants are being subjected and in order to prompt the authorities to act rapidly to insure security around the factories and throughout the area.

According to reports received this morning, a wave of uprisings [intifadat] and protests has erupted in the Zgharta-Az-Zawiyah area against the armed persons who have been persistently carrying out provocations and assassination attempts and exerting pressure on the inhabitants. This prompted the masses, the leading personalities and the leaders in Zgharta-Az-Zawiyah to rise up to protect the lives of the citizens, consolidate calm and stability, and strengthen fraternal ties among all the inhabitants.

The people in the area have addressed a warning to all those who attempt to provoke the citizens and called on all sincere people to coordinate efforts to stem the wave of intimidation and to help the authorities repress the outlaws.

TISHRIN DENIES CLAIMS OF SOVIET INFLUENCE IN SYRIA

JN130959Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 13 June--The newspaper TISHRIN today denounced as-Sadat's hints that the Soviet Union is manipulating Syria. The paper said the whole world knows that Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad is its own master and the maker of its own decisions.

Commenting in its "With the News" column, the paper explained that the relations with the friendly USSR are of a strategic nature and that Syria is determined to maintain and develop these relations, which are based on mutual respect, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, mutual benefit and the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

TISHRIN asserted that Syria is not ashamed of its friendship with the Soviet Union, because this friendship is proof of Syria's resolve to preserve the Arabs' freedom, sovereignty and domestic and national interests and to stay outside the zone of subservience to imperialism and Zionism.

The paper concluded its commentary by saying that Syria's decisions always stem from the will of the Syrian Arab people. Those who receive orders and instructions from the zones of influence they have entered know themselves and are known by the masses of the people. They will soon be punished.

KHADDAM SAYS EGYPT SHOULD RECONSIDER ITS POLICY

JN122001Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Bonn--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has called on the European states to play an effective role in implementing the UN resolutions pertaining to the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

In an interview with West German DER SPIEGEL published today in Bonn, Khaddam stressed that Syria wants to bring about a just peace in the area--a peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab land and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their state, thus implementing the UN resolutions pertaining to the Middle East and the Palestinian cause.

In reply to the questions of the West German magazine, Khaddam spoke about As-Sadat's capitulationist initiative. He said that this initiative has alienated peace from the region because it dealt a blow to all efforts which were being exerted to achieve peace through internationally legal means.

In reply to another question, Khaddam spoke about the consequences of As-Sadat's initiative, which fragmented the unity of Arab ranks and assisted Israel in breaking through the international isolation which was surrounding it. As-Sadat's initiative also helped Israel receive more arms at a time when Begin insists on not withdrawing and not recognizing the Palestinian people's rights.

Khaddam stressed to DER SPIEGEL that the entire world believes that As-Sadat has failed or has not achieved anything, and is persisting in continuing in his failure. Hence the Egyptian Government should fundamentally reconsider its policy and proclaim its commitment to the Arab nation's decisions and solidarity because the conflict with the enemy is not between Egypt and Israel, but between the Arabs and Israel.

Khaddam expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks between Syria and the FRG. He said that relations between the two countries are developing positively and constructively.

Visits Mannheim

LD092255Y Hamburg DPA in German 1736 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stuttgart--Syrian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim khaddam, following his official talks in Bonn, arrived today in Baden-Wuerttemberg for a 3-day visit. He was received in the afternoon at the Neus Castle, Stuttgart, by Premier Hans Filbinger. Earlier he had had talks with representatives of German industry on the sidelines of the annual congress of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHT) in Mannheim. DIHT President Otto Wolff Von Amerongen underlined that the signing of the German-Syrian investment protection agreement last year was the essential precondition for continued German investments in Syria.

Returns to Syria

JN122130Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus this evening following a 1-week visit to the FRG at the invitation of Hans-Detrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

HEALTH MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA IMPOSED

JN121509Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 12 June--Dr Madani Khiyami, minister of health, issued a communique today on imposing health controls at border posts, airports and ports so as to insure that those arriving in Syria from countries where cholera is suspected are free of the disease. This is aimed at preventing incidence of cholera in Syria. The ministry has taken measures to set up the necessary health centers at entry points. These centers will perform tests on those arriving in the country and will also conduct checks of hygiene. The ministry has also issued the instructions required to operate these centers round the clock and to provide them with technical teams and the necessary equipment to insure that the health controls are performed.

EDUCATION MINISTER, JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR MEET

JN121100Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 12 June--Jordanian Ambassador in Damascuss Nabih an-Nimr and Syrian Education Minister Zuhayr Mashariqah have discussed Cooperation between Jordan and Syria in the sphere of education and culture and the development of this cooperation. The meeting was attended by Fayiz Hazinah, cultural attache at the embassy.

The two sides also discussed several other educational issues, particularly the meeting of the committees on joint textbooks and the grants to Jordanian students by the Syrian Ministry of Education.

ALGERIA

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ALGIERS 12 JUNE

LD122102Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Foreign Minister Salih Muti of the PDRY left Algiers today following a 2-day visit. He reaffirmed the agreement the two countries have concerning problems caused by imperialist intervention in the Arab world, particularly in the Maghreb. He had talks with President Boumediene.

LIBYA

STATEMENT ON SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT ISSUED

LD102034Y Tripoli JANA in English 1838 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 10, JANA--A press statement issued today on the visit of the foreign minister of Sri Lanka to the Jamahiriyah read as follows:

At the invitation of the foreign secreatary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the Sri Lanka foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed, paid an official visit to the Jamahiriyah from 5 to 10 June 1978.

The delegation from Sri Lanka, headed by the foreign minister, held talks with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki on political issues. They also had talks with the treasury secretary, Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, on economic issues and bilateral cooperation.

The two sides reviewed means of consolidating and strengthening bilateral relations.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and covered the following fields:

The Political Field and the Palestinian Cause

The two sides showed great interest in the Palestinian cause and expressed their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, declaring that they believed that a just and lasting solution for the Palestinian cause cannot be reached if the Palestinian people do not regain their occupied lands and their legitimate rights.

They also said that the non-aligned group should denounce all the imperialist and colonialist attempts which aim at liquidating the Palestinian cause and that they should condemn the Zionist policy which aims at changing the geographic, social and cultural character of the occupied lands. Such acts are contrary to the 1949 Geneva Agreement which prevents any alterations of the occupied land.

The two sides also denounced the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon which reflects the aggressive nature of the racist regime in the occupied lands, and they both called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their full support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa, and they denounced the suppression by the racist white minority regimes of these people. The two sides also agreed upon the need for the African problems to be solved by the Africans themselves.

The Indian Ocean

The two sides declared their full adherence to the U.N. resolution which says that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace and security and they affirmed that they would exert every effort to achieve political stability in the area.

The Nonalignment Movement

The two sides declared their adherence and respect for the nonalignment movement and their desire to work on consolidating this movement so that it could carry out its role in safeguarding world peace and security. In that context they agreed to continue their work of coordination and consultation in the future conferences of the nonaligned group.

The Economic Field and Bilateral Cooperation

The foreign minister of Sri Lanka reviewed the economic situation in his country and the development projects carried out by his country to produce its economic stability.

The two sides agreed upon sending a delegation from the Jamahiriyah to visit Sri Lanka to study the possibility of Libya's participation in the industrial and banking projects which will be carried out within the free zone in Sri Lanka.

The two sides also discussed the means of fostering bilateral cooperation in the field of trade and technical cooperation.

The Sri Lanka side expressed its readiness to provide the Jamahiriyah with its manpower requirements, while the Libyan side expressed its readiness to help in setting up a project for training peoples who will be chosen to work in the Jamahiriyah.

They expressed their belief that the visit of the foreign minister of Sri Lanka to the Jamahiriyah would open new opportunities for fostering friendly links and bilateral cooperation.

Mr A.C.S. Hameed expressed his thanks and gratitude to Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and to Mr Muhammad az-Zarruq as well as the Libyan people for the hospitality and generosity accorded to him and his accompanying delegation during their stay in the Jamahiriyah.

The foreign minister of Sri Lanka extended an invitation to the foreign secretary and the treasury secretary to visit Sri Lanka and the invitation was warmly accepted.

Foreign Minister Departs

LD102106Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hameed left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he held contacts and talks with the Jamahiriyah officials aimed at bolstering relations between the two countries.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES YASIR 'ARAFAT 12 JUNE

LD121900Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO this afternoon. The audience was attended by Brother Abu Iyad, Brother Abu al-Hawl and Brother Abu Tariq.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT OULD DADDAH ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES

PA112245Y Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 11 Jun (AFP)--President Moktar Ould Daddah paid homage to the Mauritanian Army on the occasion of the second "National Holiday of the National Armed and Security Forces" held on 9 and 10 June throughout the nation.

Speaking to the Mauritanian Armed Forces over the radio, President Ould Daddah emphasized: "Be self-confident at all times and constantly aware that your people and leaders support you from the bottom of their hearts; be always more disciplined, more watchful and more persevering." "The entire nation is standing by your side and victory is within your reach," the chief of state said.

Meanwhile, the Mauritanian newspaper CHAAB noted that the struggle waged by Mauritania to assure "its sovereign existence" is developing at the same time against its "enemies abroad" (POLISARIO Front) and its "enemies at home." "These are the same ones," CHAAB said, "which President Ould Daddah publicly denounced on Wednesday."

"To support the action of the chief of state at this time," CHAAB added, "means to reject the sordid actions used to exploit our masses and to contribute to the full mobilization of our human and material resources in order to meet the needs of our just cause."

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON SOLIDARITY

LD121904Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1607 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Royal address to Parliament by Moroccan King Hassan II; read by M'hamed Bahnini, minister of state in charge of cultural affairs--live]

[Excerpts] The role which our gallant and brave army assumed in the Golan Heights and in the Sinai campaign and the generous sacrifices we have made will remain a source of national pride.

We responded to Zaire's call and went to its assistance when its sovereignty and territorial integrity were violated.

But none of that made us forget what we considered to be an essential matter--a part of our national soil was under foreign domination. It was our duty to retrieve it, and we did so legally and with respect for the provisions of international law.

But our struggle to regain the Sahara is causing us sacrifices and expenses which cannot be evaluated or [word indistinct]. It is a constant military effort imposed on us by our prime duty. In addition to this great effort, the conditions existing in the Saharan provinces requires various sacrifices. Our Sahara still lacks everything. We are doing (?our best) to meet its needs and requirements. We spare nothing regardless of cost and [word indistinct]. We want our sons in the Sahara to share the progress and prosperity enjoyed by their brothers in other provinces of our kingdom.

Gentlemen, we have previously offered to assist our Arab brothers when they were fighting the battle of liberation. We also offered to be present in Zaire. We spent a great deal of money on these two contributions. Furthermore, we spent three times this amount when we were compelled to replace the military equipment which we left behind.

You are aware of the fact that revenues from phosphate usually help us to finance a (?great portion) of our development programs. However, in view of world economic troubles, these revenues, particularly after the rise in the price of energy, were sufficient only to cover the cost of Morocco's oil needs.

Our speech may appear incomplete if we fail to mention our recent decision to send a Moroccan contingent to Zaire. Everyone is aware that this fraternal country once again suffered an external attack which violated its territorial sanctity and sovereignty.

In response to the appeal of President El Hadj Omar Bongo, the current chairman of the OAU, calling for African solidarity, we have agreed to support President Mobutu in repelling aggression and safeguarding the unity of his country, soil and sovereignty.

Gentlemen, today our continent is exposed to an undisguised foreign assault. Forces are at work attempting to undermine the stability and security of the continent through the use of an irresponsible group. This action is likely to expose the sovereignty and independence of a large number of states on this continent to danger unless the necessary attention is given to it and unless we are cautious and alert. Aggression against Zaire does not differ in character from aggressions against other fraternal countries such as the Islamic Republic of Mauritania [words indistinct]. Nor is it different from the claims to [word indistinct] to the Sahara which are aimed at national soil. Therefore, all peace-loving and justice-loving states have decided to oppose the danger and to confront it, realizing that it (?threatens) our continent.

The duty to display solidarity with the peoples who believe in common high ideals and who follow a common (?ideal of morals and sincerity) has never been so pressing as it is today. This solidarity, which we regard as indivisible, can and should spread to all quarters. It is a case of repelling external aggression and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of African states, whether they are in the eastern or western part of the continent.

By implementing the duty of solidarity we are helping to ward off the danger which is currently directed against Zaire. This danger may be aimed at us tomorrow unless we are cautious and vigilant and lie in wait for it (?every hour). The struggle we are waging is one of (?defense). What has happened is aimed at (?harming) the security, safety and stability of our continent.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT IBRAHIM RECEIVES CHADIAN OFFICIAL

LD121552Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] First Vice President of the Republic and Sudanese Socialist Union Secretary General 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibahim today received the under secretary of the Chadian Foreign Ministry, who delivered a message from President Felix Malloum in connection with the efforts to bring about national reconciliation in Chad.

WESTERN SAHARA

SPLA REPORTEDLY CAPTURES 40 SOLDIERS, ARMS

LD1113588Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--"The armed national liberation struggle, far from growing weak, is growing stronger every day. The soldiers of the Saharan People's Liberation Army are operating ceaselessly and indefatigably in all war zones against troops of the aggressive of the annexationist regimes of Rabat and Nouakchott, granting no truce or respite to the occupying forces," declares a Saharan Defense Ministry communique published on Saturday.

The communique, which published the results of the military operations of the SPLA [Saharan People's Liberation Army] for May 1978, announced the capture of more than 40 occupying soldiers and the seizure of an important quantity of arms and war materiel.

The communique points out that "these troops, isolated and cut off from their rearguard, came under intensive attack in the fortified positions which they held, and from which they could only come out to suffer inevitable defeat and considerable loss of men and materiel."

"Despite the enormous [words indistinct] our people in order to impress and to enslave it, they are held in check everywhere, both in the areas occupied by the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] and in their own territories. There, strengthened by the justness of the cause for which they are fighting three armies of occupation, our courageous soldiers are multiplying their armed operations and are fighting deep within enemy territory against strongholds in southern Morocco.

"Challenged by their own peoples, who publicly repudiate their annexationist policies, the regimes of Rabat and Nouakchott think they can escape total defeat and still dream of destroying our people through the arrest, torture and execution of our nationals who remain in the occupied zones."

The communique adds: "In victoriously pursuing the armed struggle against the occupying forces for more than 2 and 1/2 years after the invasion of our territory, our people have already shown their capacity to resist all enemy maneuvers. This is a capacity which has not ceased to grow stronger as our glorious army of popular liberation has forced the troops of aggression to abandon all hope of occupying our country with impunity.

"The intervention of French air forces on the side of the Mauritanian and Moroccan troops only constitutes confirmation of the precarious situation in which these troops are fighting, because of the actions of our fighters and the unanimous will of our people to go on intensely pursuing their armed struggle of national liberation."

In conclusion, the communique states: "By directly attacking our population on three occasions, the French air forces have also shown how they intend to act against our people. But like the troops which they have been called to rescue, they too will come up against our fierce resistance and our firm determination to liberate our country from all occupation."

CABINET DISCUSSES VARIOUS PROPOSALS; NO AGREEMENT REACHED

TA121942Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Jun 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Our political correspondent Shalom Qital has learned details about the deliberations at today's cabinet session. He reports from our studio at the Knesset:

Today, there is still no formula acceptable to all cabinet members. This may be the reason why the final decision on the answers to be presented to the Americans has been postponed until the additional cabinet session that will probably take place this week. In the next few days we will see intense efforts to formulate a final version of the answers for the United States.

Three proposals were broached at the cabinet meeting today. Several common characteristics can be found in them, but there are also a few contradictions.

Let us begin with what is common: first, all the proposals--from Dayan, Weizman and Hayyim Landau--are based on and stress the importance of Israel's peace plan, the autonomy plan, as a basis for any settlement; second, the three plans contain a positive formulation of the answers to the questions submitted by the United States. Here the differences begin: within these positive formulations there are different meanings, often contradictory, between the proposals. Differences begin here between Ministers Dayan, Weizman and Landau, differences which also reflect different approaches between other ministers.

Briefly Landau says in his proposal that the autonomy plan which was submitted by Israel already contains the proviso that the principles of the peace plan would be reexamined at the end of 5 years. Hence, for the sake of peace the autonomy should be realized and, at the end of 5 years, in light of the accumulated experience, the principles of the peace plan should be reexamined.

[Tel Aviv IDF radio in Hebrew at 1510 GMT on 12 June carries a similar report which adds: Hayyim Landau added that As-Sadat wants to push us back to the 1967 lines and establish a Palestinian state. Maybe, Landau added, As-Sadat has aspirations even more farreaching than that. Israel must not deviate an inch from its peace program.]

As opposed to this, Moshe Dayan says in his proposal that the crucial decision should not be postponed. We must do everything in our power to reach permanent settlements now. At the end of 5 years each party will be entitled to determine the issue of sovereignty--which will remain open during the 5 years--but now explicit negotiations should be entered into, which would determine the relationships in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza between three factors: Israel, Jordan and the Arabs of those territories. Among the things Dayan proposes to negotiate at this time are: the puchase of land; passage from one territory to another--from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to Israel and vice versa; the issue of the settlements; security arrangements; the movement of armed forces--all these are contained in Moshe Dayan's proposal. Egypt will not be a party to the settlement in Judaea and Samaria, according to Dayan's proposal, but will be a party to the negotiations to reach that settlement, as a factor motivating the negotiations on behalf of the Arabs. Dayan also proposes to include in the Israeli answer a reference to Security Council Resolution 242 and to the participation of the Arabs who live in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in the process of the negotiations.

As for Weizman's proposal, the prominent fact is that he again proposes direct negotiations with Egypt. Egypt is the partner, not the United States. The United States can offer its good offices, it may help, but, according to Weizman the negotiations have to be conducted with Egypt. A special team at the Defense Ministry, which included Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori, prepared a paper that was presented to the cabinet today. In this paper Weizman proposes, among other things, security valves that would guarantee that Israel's security remain unharmed after a settlement is reached; economic cooperation between us and the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria after the settlement, just as in the past; Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty; a possibility for Jews to live in Judaea and Samaria, but--Weizman adds--minimal friction with Arabs in Judaea and Samaria. This is probably a reference to the six settlements Weizman proposes in areas with sparse Arab population. He again stresses: The United States will not be a partner, it may extend its good offices, but the partner has to be Egypt. The most prominent point in the plan proposed by the defense minister: he suggests that a positive reply be given to the questions submitted by the United States.

An interesting detail: The DMC has not yet made its proposal, but Prof Yiga'el Yadin today repeated the guidelines for the answers that would be given to the United States. In the main the answer should be positive. The DMC ministers will prepare a number of formulas that will be submitted at the next cabinet session. The formulas are largely similar to those reiterated by Professor Yadin and--what makes it interesting--their content coincides with the tendency and spirit of the defense minister's proposal. In other words, the DMC ministers support the defense minister's proposal.

[Tel Aviv IDF radio in Hebrew at 1510 GMT on 12 June adds: The deputy prime minister also said: I stand behind the defense minister's proposal. He added: In my view we can agree on the principles of the reply in today's session.]

Let us briefly mention a few more statements from the cabinet session: Minister Moda'i claims that the answers are contained in the Israeli peace plan. Yigael Horowitz also says the peace plan contains all the necessary elements and we should not deviate from them. Shemu'el Tamir, who supported 'Ezer Weizman, says that the United States should be told to make sure that war threats in the course of the negotiations should be avoided. This is in reference to the recent threats by As-Sadat. These are the first details from the cabinet session. Back to the studio.

PERES DISCUSSES DETAILS OF ALINEMENT PEACE PROPOSAL

TA122003Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Jun 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] On the Alinement peace proposal and its prospects our Knesset correspondent Nazi Barqa'i has heard from Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres: [begin recording]

[Peres] We are ready for a territorial compromise in all three sectors, but without returning to the 1967 borders. We, of course, continue to reject the establishment of a third state between the River Jordan and the sea, and we favor a solution of the Palestinian problem within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework. We do not reject the possibility that on the way to a territorial compromise various interim settlements will also be signed. Naturally, the unity and integrity of Jerusalem must be maintained.

[Question] Mr. Peres, what is on the agenda now is Israel's answer to the United States. The question is, what would the alinement answer if it had had to give the answer?

[Answer] It would reply positively, and I'm going to translate the position of the alinement into the language of the present policy. A territorial compromise implies the application of Resolution 242 on the eastern sector: the Palestinian problem, the right of the Palestinians to participate in the definition of their future. By the way, where these two positions are concerned, I believe that we can reach a coordination of positions with the Americans.

[Question] When you say the Palestinians, are you rejecting Palestinians who belong to the PLO?

[Answer] I reject the PLO under any term or circumstance; in my view, it is not necessary.

[A territorial compromise also implies] the evacuation of Sinai, while guaranteeing the future of the settlements and of the airfields. Naturally a full and contractual peace with Egypt, something As-Sadat yesterday repeated that he is ready for; a demilitarization of the West Bank and the presence of the IDF in Judaea and Samaria, which would guarantee the security of Israel between the sea and the River Jordan.

[Question] Mr Peres, you've given us details of something that could be described as the Alinement's peace plan. Who will guarantee that the other side would rather accept this plan than the plan of the Likud?

[Answer] First of all, the Americans are ready to accept it. When worse comes to worst, there will be U.S.-Israeli coordination. In that triangle there will then be two near sides, that of America and that of Israel, instead of a proximity between the U.S. and Egyptian positions. Judging from everything I know from the Americans and from the Egyptians that position has a good chance of being accepted, and as mentioned earlier, this is an Israeli position.

[Question] Did you receive any signal from the Arab side that this position is a fair basis negotiations?

[Answer] I don't want to talk in sign language, but I have recently examined things to the best of my ability and, in my view, this proposal may well serve as a basis for holding meaningful negotiations with Egypt.

[Question] Do you think this plan will have potential partners in the present cabinet?

[Answer] I have no doubt. I hear that there are two or three views in the cabinet and I have no doubt that there is a decisive Knesset majority which is in favor of this position.

[Question] Can these potential partners be translated into a political language?

[Answer] In my view, yes, because in every parliamentary regime one has to decide what the center is, and concentrate the coalition around it.

[Question] Mr Peres, let us be concrete to the end. Are contacts being held between the Alinement and members in the cabinet to change the composition of the cabinet, to change the composition of the coalition?

[Answer] This is not the problem. It is not our goal to topple or to change the cabinet. Our aim is to consolidate a policy. This will be our guideline, and we call on all those people who share their views with us--we are not saying that they should change their views. The DMC, for example, favors a territorial compromise as we do in order to insure Israel's Jewish and democratic future.

[Question] And 'Ezer Weizman?

[Answer] I wouldn't want to speak for him; that wouldn't be fair. [end recording]

NRP KNESSET FACTION DEBATES CABINET STAND ON PEACE TALKS

TA130658Y Jerusalem POST in English 13 Jun 78 p 2 TA

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer said after yesterday's cabinet session that he personally "could see very little difference" between the separate drafts proposed by several ministers on the reply they felt Israel should make to the U.S. on the future of the West Bank.

Hammer was speaking at a wide-ranging political debate in his National Religious Party Knesset faction, which is due to be summed up before the cabinet takes its final decision on the phrasing of the West Bank replies soon at its third and final meeting.

Avraham Melamed, who took a very outspoken dovish line, said that "Begin must not miss the great chance for peace." He said he could not believe the government had deluded itself that Egypt would make a separate peace with Israel and ignore the problem of the Palestinians. But the territorial compromises proposed by the Alignment had been unrealistic, he said.

"We have a simple choice: either the solution proposed by Ge'ula Kohen (to annex the West Bank) or to trade off the areas in return for peace," he said.

Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, who took an opposite view, said the country was in a firmer position politically today than it had been under the Alignment government, because Washington could see that the Israelis were led by men of ideological conviction.

Today, Ben-Me'ir said, Israel was being offered a lot more in return for peace than it had been under the Alignment. Then it was a matter of non-belligerency. Today, he said, Washington believed the Arabs must recognize Israel's permanent borders, establish diplomatic relations, accept some Israeli military presence in Judaea and Samaria, and let the new settlements there remain. He said some Arabs in Judaea and Samaria did not reject the Likud autonomy plan as a basis for negotiation, provided significant changes were made in it. "We could even accept some of those changes at a pinch," Ben-Me'ir said, "though we would have to turn down others."

The key to peace, he continued, was whether or not Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat could agree to make peace with Israel and accept a vague formula governing the future of Judaea and Samaria.

ERSKINE CHANGING UNIFIL APPROACH TO TERRORISTS

TA122021Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jun 78 TA

[Text] As tomorrow's withdrawal of the IDF forces from southern Lebanon approaches it emerges that the infiltration of armed terrorists into the area is continuing.

This is against the background of marked signs of a change in the approach of General Erskine, commander of the UN Forces in southern Lebanon, toward his mission. According to reliable reports, General Erskine has directed the UN forces in the field to avoid confrontation with terrorists entering the territory being evacuated by the IDF.

On the eve of the withdrawal from southern Lebanon, our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports:

A few weeks ago General Erskine, commander of the UNIFIL, stated publicly that he would not hesitate to open fire and fight to prevent terrorists, or armed men as he put it, from entering southern Lebanon. In the last few days a new position is becoming evident in his remarks to the media. According to him, Yasir 'Arafat deserves praise for his intensive aid to the UN force. If there is a terrorist penetration of the south, then these are elements which are not under 'Arafat's control and he is not to be blamed for it. So much for the PLO. His latest statement about Israel: Erskine says that Israel is endangering UNIFIL's ability to fulfill its role because it is not forcing the Christians in the south to permit the United Nations to enter the enclaves. If the United Nations does not act in the enclaves, Erskine says, it will be hard for him to ask the terrorists not to cross the Litani. Thus speaks the Ghanian general, completely ignoring the announcement by the Lebanese Government that regards the army of Haddad and (Shivicay) as part of the Lebanese Army and part of imposing Lebanese sovereignty over the south.

Elements close to the UN command in Jerusalem explain this position as the preparation of a personal alibi for Erskine in the event UNIFIL fails to fulfill its role and the terrorists return to act against Israel from southern Lebanon. The positions expressed by the UNIFIL commander are, however, less worrisome than the actions, or blunders, occurring under his command. Under pressure from the terrorists the UN force evacuated Tyre. There is no meticulousness in the UN control points along the Litani. There are some passages where there is no UN presence at all. The largest squads are openly infiltrating into the south and concentrating in the area of the villages without the United Nations preventing them. The latest information which has reached us tells of about 100 Fatah terrorists who infiltrated in a group, wearing uniforms and bearing arms and equipment and who, for the last few days, have been establishing themselves in the field. In accordance with Erskine's approach, the commanders of the UNIFIL units avoided confrontation with this large squad.

What is the meaning of this change in the position of the UNIFIL commander? There are some who explain this by his lack of ability to stand up to the pressure put on him by the Syrians and the terrorists. This, in spite of the fact that the Governments of Israel and Lebanon have expressed support for the basic principles of his first position and the IDF helped him whenever asked.

From the day after tomorrow, then, Israel will have to keep a new eye on what is going on, a sharp eye on what is happening in the UNIFIL command in southern Lebanon, since the chances for keeping the peace in the area are dependent, more than on any other single person, on General Erskine.

ARAB OFFICIAL APPOINTED TO MONITOR W. BANK LAWS

TA121014Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The new judge for matters concerning legislation in Judaea and Samaria, (Halid Bishtawi), has postponed taking office. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has been told that he is not satisfied with the new post.

Our correspondent points out that the post existed during the period of Jordanian rule but that the military government had not appointed anyone to fill it. The job of the judge is to recommend new laws and the amendment of existing laws.

Our correspondent says that East Jerusalem newspapers have recently reported with suspicion on the new appointments by the military government, seeing in them a step toward the establishment of self-rule.

MA'ARIV: ISRAEL MIGHT FACE DE FACTO U.S. ARMS EMBARGO

TA121048Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Ido Dissentshik]

[Excerpts] "Apart from the aircraft deal (about which we were not enthusiastic, either in terms of its timing or in terms of its form) we have not received even one new screw for 3 months from the United States. If this situation continues for 2-3 months, in a year we will in effect be under a new U.S. arms embargo against Israel," an Israeli source has said.

The source added that the United States is continuing to supply Israel with all it had been promised in the past and that that "is already in the pipeline." The last time the United States agreed to supply new items was during Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to Washington. Since then no new approvals have been issued.

The source explained that "the situation is such that if we do not receive new approvals within a week, in a year we will cease receiving some of the items that are currently on the way or "in the pipeline." The more time that passes the more items we will cease to receive. If we do not make requests now the supplies will arrive only in a year or a year and a half or 2 years. If new requests are not approved in 2 or 3 months at most, in 18 to 24 months nothing will arrive. That will, in effect, constitute a state of embargo.

He added that Israel regards with particular gravity the fact that certain approvals Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman had been promised have not been forthcoming. The U.S. is avoiding commenting on questions directly concerning these matters.

After the Senate approved the aircraft deal Israel tried to investigate the possibility of having Weizman come to continue his talks in Washington. However, it was hinted to Israel that there would not be any responses. The defense minister decided not to come.

According to the Israeli source, the development of the events at best points to a clear intention on the part of the administration to withhold arms shipments to Israel.

If the issue involved only technical problems, a way would have been found to at least give the approvals which had been promised to Weizman. Moreover, the source said, the United States would not have hinted to Israel that it was not worthwhile for Weizman to come to Washington. "The fact that items that were already 95 percent in our hands were all of a sudden frozen should raise some thoughts, if not more than that," the man said.

Besides the equipment that is on its way and continues to arrive as planned, the United States is continuing to provide what is termed "replacing used equipment." This equipment is requested in an almost commercial way in quantities that were agreed upon by Israel and the United States. In other words, the two countries have, for example, agreed that certain items are required during a certain period at a certain rate. [paragraph continues]

Israel receives approval to buy the agreed-upon quantity almost automatically. However, if it wishes to request a larger quantity difficulties may arise. As far as could be ascertained in Washington, there are no special complications in this matter.

Israel is also awaiting a reply to its proposals concerning greater adherence to certain restrictions that the United States has imposed on the use of certain items. This issue was raised after the use of cluster bombs in Lebanon.

In accordance with a U.S. request, Israel has submitted a document which specified the procedures it will undertake in the future to prevent illegal use of U.S.-made items. The United States has still not replied about whether the document is satisfactory. There is no way of knowing whether the lack of response reflects the willing (or lack of willingness) of the United States to sell these weapons in the future.

BEGIN SAID TO BE 'PRISONER' OF DAYAN, MAFDAL

TA091352Y Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jun 78 p 14 TA

[Amnon Barzilay article]

[Text] At present, two political elements, one of which has in the last few weeks strengthened itself, have the power to change the political map and turn it upside down. The first is Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Prime Minister Menahem Begin's confidante, who is wavering between participation in the Likud cabinet and his political world view. The second is the MAFDAL, the major tool in forming the Likud cabinet.

So far, both Dayan and the MAFDAL have been considered to be Begin's allies. The latest events, however, in the political sphere and in the dispute between Dayan and Begin concerning the future of Judaea and Samaria, have revealed a political reality in which Begin has unintentionally found himself. The prime minister is a prisoner of his foreign minister and of the MAFDAL and his political future depends on their moves.

The special weight the MAFDAL carries in the Likud government at present has come to it not merely because of its being the balance of the scales. The nullification of the ultimatum which was appended to its political decisions and which prevented the MAFDAL from joining a cabinet which was willing to give up territories in Judaea and Samaria, is now opening the doors of possibilities of action. If Begin keeps insisting on his stubborn political positions, the heads of the MAFDAL will find the door open to renew the "historic cooperation" with the Labor Party.

The challenge which Begin and Dayan levelled at each other on arriving at the hour of truth is almost unprecedented in the relations at the party's top levels. Ultimately, the two represent two world views that are almost contradictory--Begin, who has never gone back on the vision of greater Israel, and Dayan, who is fundamentally a "historic" MAPAI man, pragmatic and realistic, who can distinguish between ideology and practice.

The question is whether Dayan will continue to conduct Israel's foreign policy, in which he has no faith, or will resign. Apparently, it seems that in the absence of any party to back him, Dayan is using rusty weapons to threaten Begin. La'am faction members, who under different circumstances would have accepted him as their leader, will not follow him in a daring move which would bring about his resignation and bring down the government. However, whatever La'am might do, the DMC might also be forced to do, almost without another choice.

Members of the DMC Council, who have demonstrated in their last votes a great degree of independence and have not succumbed to the leadership's authority, will by a large majority vote for the DMC's withdrawal from the cabinet if Dayan resigns: [paragraph continues]

Not out of excessive admiration for him, but for the logical reason that if he reached conclusions, obviously so must the leaders of the DMC.

The threat of Dayan's possible resignation has been passed by word of mouth by some of his associates and has aroused much anger in Herut, which regards him as "a traitor." However, at least during a discussion he held with three leaders of the Moshavim Movement, among them MK 'Amos Hadar and Arik (Nahemqin), Dayan could only praise Begin and say that "he has no complaints about anyone."

People with whom Dayan shares some of his contemplations say that the relationship between Dayan and Begin to a large degree reminds them of that between Dayan and Mrs Golda Meir when she was prime minister. There are differences of opinion in principle between Dayan and Begin, and in discussions between them the arguments are strong. Still, Dayan is being very loyal and totally secretive.

Therefore, despite the differences, they are convinced Dayan will not take a drastic step and will maintain his place in the cabinet--even if only for the simple reason that he has nowhere else to go. Dayan has cut himself off from the Labor Party and he lacks a corps of support. However, this is not the sole state of affairs which might prevail if Dayan resigned and the DMC went with him.

Again, the chances the cabinet has to remain in power for long on the narrow basis of 62 members of the Knesset are very slight and if it should fall, Dayan will once again be offered the leadership of the La'am faction. Moreover, Knesset members from various factions might also join a group headed by Dayan, such as Mk Hillel Seidel, who frequently meets with Dayan. At least two DMC Knesset members and two or three from the Labor Party might join him.

Thus he could head a group of 15 Knesset members (which would then be even larger than the DMC) and could even have substantial influence on forming a cabinet with another composition.

Begin's hardening his positions might cause Dayan's resignation and consequently the withdrawal of the DMC from the government. Another possibility is that Dayan will remain in the cabinet, but that the DMC will split--Prof Yiga'el Yadin will remain in the government and some of the Knesset members, led by Prof Amnon Rubinstein, will leave the government. In that case, the cabinet's parliamentary basis will diminish, although it will still number 70 Knesset members. A relatively new problem is the question of the MAFDAL's behavior toward the Likud government. Like Dayan, the MAFDAL "has crossed the lines" and has contributed crucially to shaping Begin's image as a national figure. However, unlike Dayan, who is ostracized by his former party, the MAFDAL is the object of energetic courting by the Labor Party. The developments in the last few months have shown that a mutual relationship has been created.

The relationship between the MAFDAL and the Labor Party stood out in their full cooperation in electing Yizhaq Navon president. Thus, the MAFDAL, headed by Burg and Hammer, became an accomplice in bringing about Begin's most serious political failure since he came to power. The contacts between these two parties have been continuing and are growing tighter daily, in insuring the reelection of Chief Ashkenazi Rabbi Shelomo Goren.

Another case of cooperation between the MAFDAL and the Labor Party, so far covert, is in the area of the criticism of government policy in various matters. There is, therefore, special significance to the position of MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, who thinks that the government is in a state of deterioration and is moving toward succumbing to the workers and the Histadrut.

Ben-Me'ir thinks that Ehrlich's deeds are in complete contradiction to his professed policy. As for the settlement policy in Shilo, he thinks partisan settlement in Judaea and Samaria should be opposed and nuclei should be persuaded not to settle wherever they want. As for territorial concessions in Judaea and Samaria, Ben-Me'ir says there is no longer an outright rejection. "At present it is not being brought up for discussion and if the Arabs had wanted it, there would have been room for discussion." However, he maintains that the functional compromise is better for both parties.

Perhaps the seed of the political shift lies in the positions of Ben-Me'ir, who currently represents the more active branch of the MAFDAL. Even though people in the MAFDAL take the trouble to say that the heads of the party would never take a step against Begin, if the prime minister adopts Dayan's position and if he made further concessions beyond his autonomy plan for Judaea and Samaria, not only would he then turn his back on the political credo which he had preached for decades, but the tired and ailing Begin might fall out of the frying pan into the fire.

What would threaten him then would be the dispersal of the government due to hard political positions or a collapse following concessions, not the bitterness of the hawkish branch in the cabinet and in the public. Begin, who is prepared to concede, will lose the crown of stubborn, uncompromising national leader. The only difference between his cabinet and previous ones headed by the Labor Party would be erased. The gravity of the economic and social problems which would rise might shatter the Likud government, which already seems to be burdened by their weight.

OIL PUMPING, DRILLING IN TERRITORIES TERMED LEGAL

TA091237Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 9 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] As for the U.S. State Department claim that it is not legal for Israel to pump oil in the Sinai, there is an authorized Israeli response which justifies the legal aspect of it according to international conventions that say that the conqueror has the right to operate quarries and plants remaining in the conquered territories as well as to make use of natural resources. Oil pumping and drilling are part of using natureal resources.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER EXPECTED 15 JUNE FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD121120Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, is expected to arrive in Teheran on a 3-day official visit on Thursday afternoon, 15 June. He will be heading a high-ranking delegation.

According to our correspondent, during his visit the Chinese foreign minister will be received by the shah and he will deliver a message to the shah from the Chinese chairman. During two rounds of talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Khal'atbari, Huang Hua will discuss issues concerning North Africa, Zaire and developments between Peking and Moscow.

It is also reported that Huang Hua will brief his Iranian counterpart on the talks recently held in Peking with Zbigniew Brezezinski, the U.S. national security adviser.

In the talks held in Peking with Brezezinski, the creation of a triangle between Washington, Peking and Moscow was discussed. It is said that Peking and Washington have agreed to put pressure on Moscow on certain undisclosed issues. The Chinese foreign minister arrived in Ankara yesterday from Holland. Earlier, he had visited Belgium and Zaire.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT WITH INTERVIEW

LD121225Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] At the official invitation of Foreign Minister Khal'atbari, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, arrived in Teheran at about noon today on a 4-day visit.

The CSSR foreign minister will be received by the shah and will also confer with Prime Minister Amuzegar and Foreign Minister Khal'atbari on issues of mutual interest.

On his arrival in Teheran, Chnoupek spoke to our reporter and said: The shah's visit to Czechoslovakia last year was a fruitful and positive visit for Czechoslovakia. It helped strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries and we hope for an expansion of these relations.

Referring to the issues which are to be raised in Teheran, Chnoupek named them as peace, understanding and general disarmament. He added that Czechoslovakia hopes to play a cooperative role in Iran's enormous industrialization plan [words indistinct].

The Czechoslovak foreign minister said: My present visit to your beautiful country is the first of its type by a Czechoslovak foreign minister. Referring to his talks with Foreign Minister Khal'atbari, he said: I will be very pleased if these talks help to expand the constructive cooperation between the two countries as well as their mutual interests.

Chnoupek said: I am prepared to discuss the future programs of the two countries in various international issues, including peace, detente and general disarmament. I am convinced that my visit to your country will in turn help promote bilateral cooperation.

Asked about a message from the CSSR president for the shah, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said: Of course I bear a message which I will be delivering to the shah. He was asked whether any agreement will be signed during his visit. He replied that whatever agreements needed signing have already been signed. Asked what particular international issue will be discussed, the Czechoslovak foreign minister answered: Obviously, disarmament and detente.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister said: We consider our relations with Iran, which have traditionally existed, quite friendly in all fields. Diplomatic contacts do exist and our economic cooperation is expanding. Last year we signed the biggest agreement with Iran to date, which was the biggest of its type with a nonsocialist country. The agreement concerned the delivery of Iranian gas to Czechoslovakia. He then said that trade turnover between the two countries has quadrupled during the past 5 years. He added: I must clearly state here that we are seriously interested in participating in Iran's industrialization, and this could be achieved through the delivery of machinery and turnkey factories to Iran.

With regard to Czechoslovakia's import of oil and gas, he said: At present 99 per cent of Czechoslovakia's oil and gas requirements are supplied by the USSR. However, we are thinking of diversifying our [word indistinct]. Meanwhile, Czechoslovakia is at present engaged in laying an oil pipeline through the Adriatic, and this would help us to import oil from the Middle East, including Iran.

SHAH, BAHRAINI AMIR EXCHANGE TOASTS AT DINNER

LD112148Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] A dinner reception was given at Niavaran Palace tonight by the shah and the shahbanu in honor of His Excellency Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. In a dinner toast the shah made the following remarks:

[Shah--Begin recording] It gives the shahbanu and myself great pleasure to host Your Highness and those accompanying you in our country. You have now come to a country which you can regard as your second home, in the same way that Iranians visiting Bahrain regard themselves as being in their second home. This closeness stems not only from geographical and regional common interests but also from the profound relationship which has existed between the peoples of our two countries throughout history.

It gives me pleasure to mention the fact that, based on mutual understanding, friendship and respect, as well as on common views on nearly all issues relating to international and regional problems, this relationship is now in its best possible state.

Our two countries' fruitful cooperation in various political, economic, social, cultural, news exchange, sporting and many other fields is eloquent testimony of this close and firm relationship.

From the regional standpoint, our common interests and views fully coincide. From the regional standpoint, our two countries are situated in one of the most critical areas of the world. Safeguarding and defending the security of this region are not only of vital importance to us but also to international peace and stability. We are fully aware of our responsibility in this regard.

At the same time we want peace and security to be established in other parts of our region. For this reason we view with profound concern and regret the prolonged Middle East crisis which is daily claiming more victims and causing suffering and destruction. We believe that this crisis should be resolved on the basis of realism and logic, free from any form of one-sidedness and fanaticism as well as on the basis of the true spirit of the UN Security Council resolutions and with regard for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation. We regard any action that might sabotage or undermine this objective as being against the interests of all the peoples in the region as well as against the Middle East security and the peace and security of the entire world. [end recording]

In reply to the shah's toast, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, said: [Begin recording, in Arabic fading to Persian translation]

Your Majesties, ladies and gentlemen: I am glad and happy for Your Majesty's invitation which has given me the opportunity to find myself in an atmosphere replete with friendship and sincerity. I deem it necessary to express my thanks for Your Majesty's remarks which express friendly sentiments toward the Bahraini Government and people and which indicate the shah's clear-sightedness and far-sightedness with regard to the present world situation.

Your Majesty, fate has made us share a common civilization--one of the oldest civilizations in the world. God's blessing and rich resources have also made this region one of the most outstanding in the world--a region which the world needs for its industrial and arms [as heard] development. We are compelled to accept this fact and we should make use of these resources for our own development as well as for the interest of ourselves and others. Of course, this depends upon goodwill and agreement between us and the entire world.

On the international scene a new concept--regional security--has emerged. I believe Your Majesty will share my view with regard to the fact that an acceptance of the facts of life and our commitment to human civilization dictate that we should commit ourselves to our role with regard to regional security and that we should all exert efforts to bring about cooperation in this regard. The events that are taking place around us compel us to confront eventualities and to exert efforts for progress and prosperity.

The shah's remarks regarding continued efforts to resolve the Middle East problem in the context of international resolutions and safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian people are a source of pleasure. This policy is an expression of Your Majesty's continued support for the principle of the rights of the world's nations to determine their own destinies and to free themselves from colonialism and racism in any form.

In conclusion, may I mention Iran's important role as a great neighbor in the region. Thanks to the shah's own wisdom, Iran is trying to turn the events around us into some form of accord, goodwill and cooperation in the international arena. This great Iranian role deserves to be praised and hailed. I hope to cooperate with you in this regard with all the resources at our disposal and to devote our efforts for the common good, and for the peace and security for our two nations, as well for the progress and advancement of the nations of the world in general and our two countries in the region in particular. Long live Iran under the wise leadership of the shah! [end recording]

AFGHANISTAN

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TALKS IN USSR

LD122004Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delegation led by Abdolkarim Ghani, a senior Foreign Ministry official, returned to Kabul today after attending the tenth joint Soviet-Afghan commission on border affairs. On his arrival at Kabul airport he said the tenth session of the two countries' border commission discussed technical matters relating to demarcation of border rivers between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He also expressed his gratitude for the hospitality extended to the delegation in the Soviet Union.

TARAKI ADDRESSES LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD122015Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] "During his conversation with a large number of people who came from various parts of the country to meet him today, Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: "The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will (?try to) implement the plans aimed at improving the country's social and economic situation and at bringing well-being and happiness to the hard-working Afghan people."

During his meeting with local representatives this morning the prime minister expressed pleasure at meeting them and conveyed his warm revolutionary greetings to them. He congratulated them on the victorious revolution of the people and said: I congratulate you on this occasion because it was a true, democratic and [word indistinct] revolution and not a coup d'etat aimed at wresting power from one group in order to hand it over to another.

"Describing in detail matters relating to the organization of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan [DPP] and to its activity, Nur Mohammad Taraki said: The victorious 27 April Revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the corrupt (?Daud) regime and in handing over power to the Afghan people, was not a simple job that one or a few persons could achieve. Our party is the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan. Since its inception [words indistinct] our party has spared no sacrifices and hardships to prepare for this revolution.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki went on: Our revolutionary comrades did not mean to kill any people in the 27 April Revolution. We could have staged the revolution several years earlier, but we were waiting for an opportunity. However, Daud, who knew full well that such a revolution was inevitable, threw me and some of my comrades into prison, (?hoping) that with our imprisonment there would be no revolution. (?meanwhile), other party comrades, who had not been imprisoned yet, embarked upon action with the party plan and (?guidance) and, in broad daylight, overthrew the [word indistinct] monarchy and the sham Daud regime which was constantly plotting against us. Power was thus transferred to the true sons of the masses.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, described in detail the proceedings of the revolution and added: Our aspirations will not be fulfilled with the overthrow of the [word indistinct] and Daud's sham republican regime until we have implemented the sacred objectives of the revolution for the country's social and economic development and for the welfare and happiness of the suffering people of Afghanistan.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki said: We do not intend to deceive our people with empty promises--people who have suffered long years from empty promises."

"Nur Mohammad Taraki stressed: The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is and will be your servant and not your (?master). Our aim will be to serve the Afghan people. We will not conceal anything from you and will not tell you lies. Only those who want to line their own pockets or invest their money in foreign banks need to conceal things or lie. We neither want to fill our pockets nor deposit money in foreign banks, for all our attention is focused on bringing about welfare and happiness for our people and on how we can (?overcome our country's backwardness)."

Nur Mohammad Taraki said: "Although nothing is left of the domestic resources to overcome this backwardness because they were plundered by the previous regime, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will make the necessary efforts to get assistance from [word indistinct] countries to use such unconditional aid to implement its projects." He stressed that Afghanistan's nonalinement will be preserved and went on: "We have often stated that we would accept aid if there are no strings attached."

"Referring to the propaganda put out by the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki said: We are Moslems. Our people are Moslems. We respect the principles of the holy religion of Islam." What we are aiming at is not contrary to Islam, for Islam teaches equality, brotherhood and social justice. "It would be against Islam to oppose reforms, justice and equality."

In conclusion, Nur Mohammad Taraki again congratulated them on the success of the revolution. In reply a number of people present represented the gathering in congratulating Nur Mohammad Taraki on the victorious revolution of 27 April under the leadership of the DPP of Afghanistan. They further expressed support for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for efforts to achieve the sacred objectives of the revolution.

INDIA

DESAI ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

BK1004Z4Y Delhi ISI in English 1432 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The following is the address in full of Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament on June 9:

We have met here at a crucial period of the world's history. Nuclear armament, despite its dangers and threat of extinction to the whole world, has been escalated to a stage when even a small part of its weaponry can destroy the whole planet. Conventional arms and the armed forces of the world have attained astronomical proportions and numbers. Even without nuclear armament, we have witnessed during the last war what a scale of destruction the clash of these arms and forces can bring about.

We in India believe that this special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has not met a day too soon, and I bring to this august assembly the greetings and good wishes of the peace-loving people of India.

Even though the central theme of this session is disarmament, it is also concerned with setting mankind firmly on the path of peace which is also the path of sanity. I have no doubt, Mister President, that you will impart to its deliberations the patience, the strength of purpose and the clarity of vision that this momentous task demands. I offer my felicitations to you, Mister President, on being called upon to preside over the session.

Our sages long ago envisaged an ideal which is in the Vedic benediction:

"Serve sukhimah santu sarve santu niramayah sarve bhadrani pashyantu ma kaschchit dukhma pnuyat."

[May all people be happy, may all people be without jealousies, may all people receive the good, may no one get sorrow and misery.]

It is this ennobling vision of the world of happiness and contentment which I have always borne within me ever since I came in contact with the philosophy and personality of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a vision which we all should cherish and should strive to turn into a reality, not in the distant future but in our own time. This presupposes an atmosphere in which to quote the Biblical saying "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more."

The destructive potential of modern weapons used during the Second World War made the world fearful of war and crave for peace. At such a moment of realination [as received] was the United Nations founded. Almost simultaneously India achieved freedom through nonviolent means under the unique leadership of Mahatma Gandhi which paved the way for the peaceful liberation of most of the nations from colonial domination during the last 3 decades. Viewed against this background and in the context of near unanimity of world opinion, I believe that the times are propitious and the prospects of banishing war at present are brighter than at any time before.

It is a sad thought that since time immemorial the history of societies has always been interspersed with the history of wars. It is even sadder to reflect that far from being condemned, the warlike attributes of conquering heroes have been exalted and glorified. The literature of every language and children's books even now are replete with accounts of human laughter in battles and wars. Some latter-day conquerors have even tried to seek comfort in the theory of evolution through natural selection and survival of the fittest to provide plausible scientific support to the cult of genocide. Refinements of such arguments--racial, material and cultural--are still presented to us with varying degress of sophistry. War had been accepted as the instrument of furthering national interests in the past, but it no longer commands the same legitimacy.

The current quest for peace, however, seems to stem from fear of total annihilation. It is my firm conviction that fear is the worst everlasting and demoralising influence on man. It should not be the fear of war, but love of peace which should rule our actions. International power politics, however, appears to be merely the pursuit of selfish group interest, bringing to the surface much that is not noble in man--his pettiness, his jealousies, his suspicion of fellow men, his greed to acquire and dominate. The result is a general feeling of insecurity and fear leading to culmination in war. Peace is not merely cessation of war, but a positive sense of identification with and concern for others.

Instead of war, peace must abide in the minds of men. Little good can come of working for peace without a deep conviction that in peace alone there is human fulfillment and happiness. But even if the goal appears distant, it is well worth striving for, because movement in this direction itself reduces the causes of conflict. If we all seek peace, the world will one day become a real human family as embodied in our ancient saying, vasudhaiva kutumbakam, i.e. the whole world is one family.

In more than 50 years of public life in office as well as in prison, may I say in all humility that I have been sustained by the conviction imparted to me by Mahatma Gandhi that the noblest of ends cannot but be debased by resort to evil means to achieve them. The pursuit of truth with courage and sacrifice--satyagraha--was for Gandhiji not only an article of faith but a guide for practical action. His whole life was a testimony to the truth that the only real and indeed the ultimate freedom is freedom from fear. This fact has received homage from many, but has also been scoffed at as utopian or unrealistic in the grim world of realpolitik. I believe that Gandhiji's message of nonviolence and the innovative instrument of satyagraha that he gave us have great relevance in our predicament as we grope for a way out of the present impasse.

If we comprehend the unique and explosive crisis we collectively encounter, we must move towards disarmament through a solemn resolve to outlaw war and settle disputes through the beneficient process of negotiations. Only so would we be true to our charter. So long as war is regarded as legitimate, disarmament will be a chimerical illusion.

Many wars have been fought in the past because nations were ruled by the desire to acquire power and domination or material goods from others. But after every major human holocaust--whether the European wars of the French revolutionary period or the two world wars in this century--either because of temporary repentance or exhaustion there have been attempts to build a structure of peace such as the Congress of Vienna, the League of Nations or our own United Nations.

Nevertheless, in the working of these institutions, some countries have become involved and have involved others in power politics in canvassing for blocs, competition for spheres of influence, promotion of sales of armaments and piling up of arsenals of terror, conventional and nuclear. The much vaunted nuclear deterrent has failed to put an end to the arms race. In fact, it has stimulated further competition involving vastly destructive weaponry. The delays and difficulties which the superpowers have experienced in coming to an agreement on the test ban, partial or total, on limitation of nuclear armaments and reduction of the armed strength of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries over the last 30 years indicate the utter futility of trying to secure even partial disarmament through a policy of balancing of forces rooted in mutual suspicion and fear.

The commitment to disarmament must therefore be total and without any reservations. Though in actual implementation, having regard to the hard realities of the situation, we may accept the principle of gradualness in a time bound programme, we must keep in view the final objective, and in a spirit of dedication to that objective work out a nondiscriminatory programme based on universal application shorn of any monopolistic feature or preferential treatment.

In this context I should like to refer to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT] of which much has been said in this hall and outside. India is among those who have not signed this treaty. There has been considerable misunderstanding of our motives. To remove these I should like to declare that we yield to none in our commitment to comprehensive disarmament. We are the only country which has pledged not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons even if the rest of the world did so.

I solemnly reiterate that pledge before this august assembly. In fact, we have gone further and abjured nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes. We ask from others no more than the self-restraint we impose upon ourselves. But our objection to the treaty is because it is so patently discriminatory. It makes an invidious distinction between countries having nuclear weaponry and these devoted to the pursuit of nuclear research and technology entirely for peaceful purposes. Paradoxically, the treaty gives the former a monopoly of power and confers on them freedom for commercial exploitation of nuclear knowhow while on the latter it places restrictions which may impede peaceful development of nuclear science. Along with the partial test ban treaty, the NPT has placed the nuclear military powers in a position which enables them to continue with the utilisation of nuclear energy for military purposes while telling others: "Thus far and no further."

Despite protestations of peace and despite realisation of the dangers of nuclear warfare, the superpowers between them have conducted 254 nuclear tests during the last 8 years. Weapons now with the superpowers are deadlier and larger in numbers. NPT has thus failed to arrest the growth of nuclear armaments either qualitatively or quantitatively as anticipated.

The history of the deliberations of this assembly and of the various committees, particularly the conference of the committee on disarmament, shows that even though the USSR and USA have been active between themselves and with others, they have yet to provide a basis on which general agreements on the several aspects of disarmament could be reached. I am sure they recognise this, and it is the general view that the onus for finding the solution of the problems connected with nuclear disarmament lies heavily on them. In the discharge of that responsibility, suspicion and fear can have no place. This is not a matter of ideology or of narrow national interest, but of an assurance against the tragedy that the erosion of such a trust may entail and which may engulf the whole world. It is in this sense that we regard nuclear armaments as a threat to the very survival of humanity. I am glad that the distinguished presidents of the USA and USSR have expressed their determination of finalise expeditiously the negotiations for the elimination of the testing of all nuclear devices, whether for development or military purposes, and for the SALT II agreement. Certain other agreements, as for instance the banning of radiological weapons, are in the offing. It was in this hall that President Carter solemnly declared last year that the United States will not use nuclear weapons except in self-defence. I am also happy that President Brezhnev has spoken of the replacement of balance of terror by the balance of trust. While these are welcome signs, some hope for the future we have yet to see, I share the concern of the distinguished president of France over the delays in these negotiations and the limited nature of the deliberations on disarmaments which have preceded the convening of this conference.

My own earnest submission to this assembly is that the problem of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, cannot be solved by systems of checks devised as a result of bargaining. It can only be solved in a total manner keeping in view the whole of the globe and not the regions into which, presumably as a matter of political convenience or strategy, some countries seek to compartmentalise the world. It is idle to talk of regional nuclear free zones when there would still be zones which could continue to be endangered by nuclear weapons. Those who have such weapons lose nothing if some distant area is declared nonnuclear. The nations without nuclear capacity who imagine that their inclusion in such zones affords them security are suffering from a delusion. We are convinced there cannot be a limited approach to the question of freedom from nuclear threats and dangers, but the whole world should be declared as a nuclear free zone.

It is now widely recognized that we have given sufficient time to the policies based on violence to work out a system of peace and security and that we have now reached a point of exhaustion. We have therefore to take decisive steps to turn the minds of nations away from violence as an insurance of safety and security and take them towards non-violence and satyagraha as means of resisting wrong. Although I have urged and will continue to urge that the ultimate solution lies in the general acceptance of the philosophy and practice of nonviolence, I believe with Gandhiji that one step is enough for me to start with, but that step must mean abjuring of violence as an instrument and be a substantial reduction in the weapons and instruments of violence. That first step in my view must consist of:

(A) A declaration that utilisation of nuclear technology for military purposes, including research in weapons technology, must be outlawed;

(B) Qualitative and quantitative limitations on nuclear armament and immediate freezing of present stockpiles under international inspection;

(C) Formulation of a time bound programme--not exceeding a decade--for gradual reduction of the stockpiles with a view to achieving total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

(D) A comprehensive test ban treaty with provision for safeguards to prevent breach of the treaty, which in my view can only be through independent inspection.

The ban should apply to atmospheric underground and undersea tests and those in space. I would also add that the system of safeguards should be based on universality and non-discrimination. We must ensure that the sytem of inspection and safeguards is enforced objectively and without bringing policies [as received] into such enforcement.

For initiating a programme of disarmament in the conventional field we would not wait until nuclear disarmament is completed. We should this very year begin efforts to work out an agreement on disarmament and drastic reduction of armed strength in the conventional field. I can assure this assembly on behalf of my country that India will cooperate to the fullest extent in the formulation of these various programmes and will pledge itself to their implementation. In fact, we should visualize a time when the use of armed forces would not be necessary even for internal security.

Mister President, the resources of the world we live in are too precious to be wasted on destruction. Millions round the globe suffer from want, from malnutrition, from underdevelopment and from a despair about today and tomorrow. We have misused the world's wealth for far too long. Let us now resolve to harness science and statesmanship to the causes of the welfare and happiness of mankind. Let us send out from there a message of succour and relief to the poor, the infirm and the undernourished and enable them to draw an assurance that a better life in a better world will be theirs.

It would be too much to claim that the eyes of all those people are on our assembly here, for many of them are unlettered and preoccupied with the exacting task of earning their daily bread. Even the literate citizens of the advanced countries are not in a position to restrain their governments. But they do know that all their comfort and affluence will be wiped out if someone presses a button somewhere. This apprehension is one of the basic causes of anguish which makes life precariously uncertain in affluent countries, especially amongst the young. All this adds to the responsibility of all of us here who represent the nations of the world, big and small, rich and poor.

It is evident that no scheme of global peace and disarmament can last unless it is linked with the creation of an equitable world economic order. The nuclear powers and their close allies are also those who dominate the world's economy and seek to manage it to their own advantage. Their military and economic strength support and reinforce each other. The poorer countries have to face not only the threat of domination, but also the denial of fair return for their produce and their labour. Disarmament could and should serve the larger purpose of correlating [as received] the economic injustice and deprivation to which two thirds of humanity is subject today.

Even if a small portion of the $11 billion a day that are now spent on armament could be diverted to the benevolent service of mankind through the spread of irrigation, the feeding of the undernourished, to educating the unlettered, to curing and ministering the sick and infirm in all countries, to purifying the world's air and water, and to enlarging the understanding of other people's cultures, it would bring the ideal of a brave new world nearer achievement. What a difference that would make. I suggest that this assembly recommend the setting up of a fund which would carry out studies in disarmament and nonviolence and find out ways and means of replacing bombs and bullets by bread and books. Working for abolition of war is not only a historical necessity, not only a moral imperative, but a human duty. It is a plain matter of enlightened self-interest since it is indissolubly linked with our very survival.

If all this power of destruction came from the human intellect, surely that same intellect can create something more compassionate and benevolent. The old prophets and seers who laid the foundations of human civilisation may not have seen the mushroom clouds of atomic bombs, but they knew the nature of power with their capacity to see the whole tree within the tiny seed. In one of our ancient books--the Katha Upanishad--there is a parable of a boy of tender years who carries on a dialogue with the god of death who is also the god of justice. The god offers the boy all the riches, all the pleasures and all the glory there can be. But Nachiketa, the boy, wants to know the nature of life and death and immortality. The god parts with the mystery, but like all mysteries it is not so mysterious. Victory over death, he says, comes from self-control. Likening the body to a chariot, the mind to reins, the senses to horses, and the objects of the senses to the roads, he added:

He who has no understanding and whose mind is never firmly held, his senses are unmanageable like vicious horses of a chariot. But he who has understanding and whose mind is always firmly held, his senses are under control like good horses of a chariot.

What is true of the individual is true of the world community. Man, who has invented these engines of destruction, is also filled with a desire for immortality. At this moment death and life are poised as on a razor's edge. It is for us to choose what we will. Let us choose life. It is for this assembly representing the collective wisdom of mankind to launch a movement in the conscience of men and embark on the great adventure of survival with the determination not to compromise with truth.

PAKISTAN

HEARING ON BHUTTO APPEAL TO BE ADJOURNED 15 JUN-1 JUL

BK1016311Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, June 10 (AFP)--Hearing of the appeal against his death sentence by former Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto is to be interrupted from June 15 to July 1, Pakistan Supreme Court Judge Anwarul Haq announced here today.

Observers held that the court would not now be able to give a verdict before September.

Judge Anwarul Haq, who is Pakistan's chief justice, said the hearing was being adjourned because he would be attending the Seventh Asian Judicial Conference in Jakarta.

Meanwhile, after a 2-day adjournment, Mr Bhutto's lawyer today resumed the reading of evidence before the court's nine judges.

The lawyer told journalists that on Thursday Mr Bhutto, who is being held in Rawalpindi Prison near Islamabad, ended his second hunger strike--begun on June 2--aimed at obtaining better prison conditions.

Mr Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence for the murder of the father of a political opponent began on May 20.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA IN MADHYA PRADESH--In Madhya Pradesh, 13 persons have died of cholera in Dewas district. The entire district has been declared cholara-affected, and mass inoculation and purification of all water resources has been undertaken. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Jun 78 BK]

NEW NEPALESE EMBASSY IN RIYADH--Nepal is to open an embassy in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. According to the Foreign Ministry, an official will leave Katmandu for Riyadh to evolve the necessary arrangements. Nepal and Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations on March 15, 1977. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK]

NEPAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--An agreement was signed in Katmandu 8 June between Nepal and India for the construction of the Devighat hydroelectric project. Under the agreement India will provide necessary funds for the implementation of the project. The total cost of the project is currently estimated to be rupees 464 million. It is expected to be completed in 5 years. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK]

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--Islamabad, June 6 (AFP)--General Nematullah Nassiri, deputy prime minister and chief of state national security of Iran, is to be the new Iranian ambassador to Pakistan according to a Foreign Ministry announcement here today. The announcement said the Pakistan Government had agreed to the appointment of General Nassiri who will replace Fereydun Zandfard as ambassador in Islamabad. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK]

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